

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 64

MARCH 15, 1943

NO. 2

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This flat Canvas Strapping for weaving looms is a contribution to the efficiency of production now so vital to every textile manufacturer.

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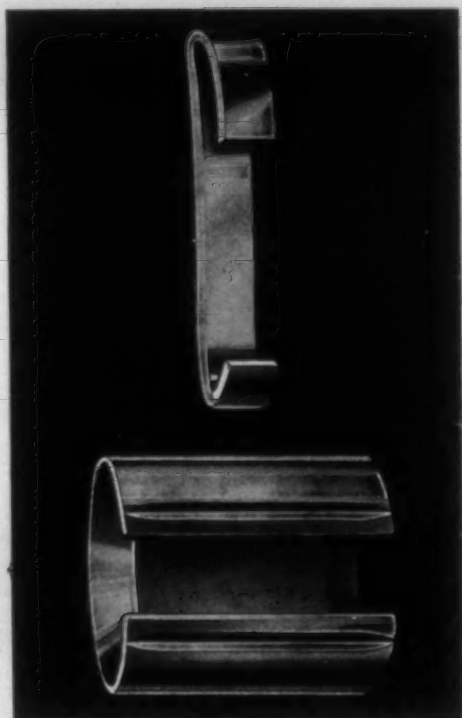
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ROCKFORD MORNING STAR
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1940

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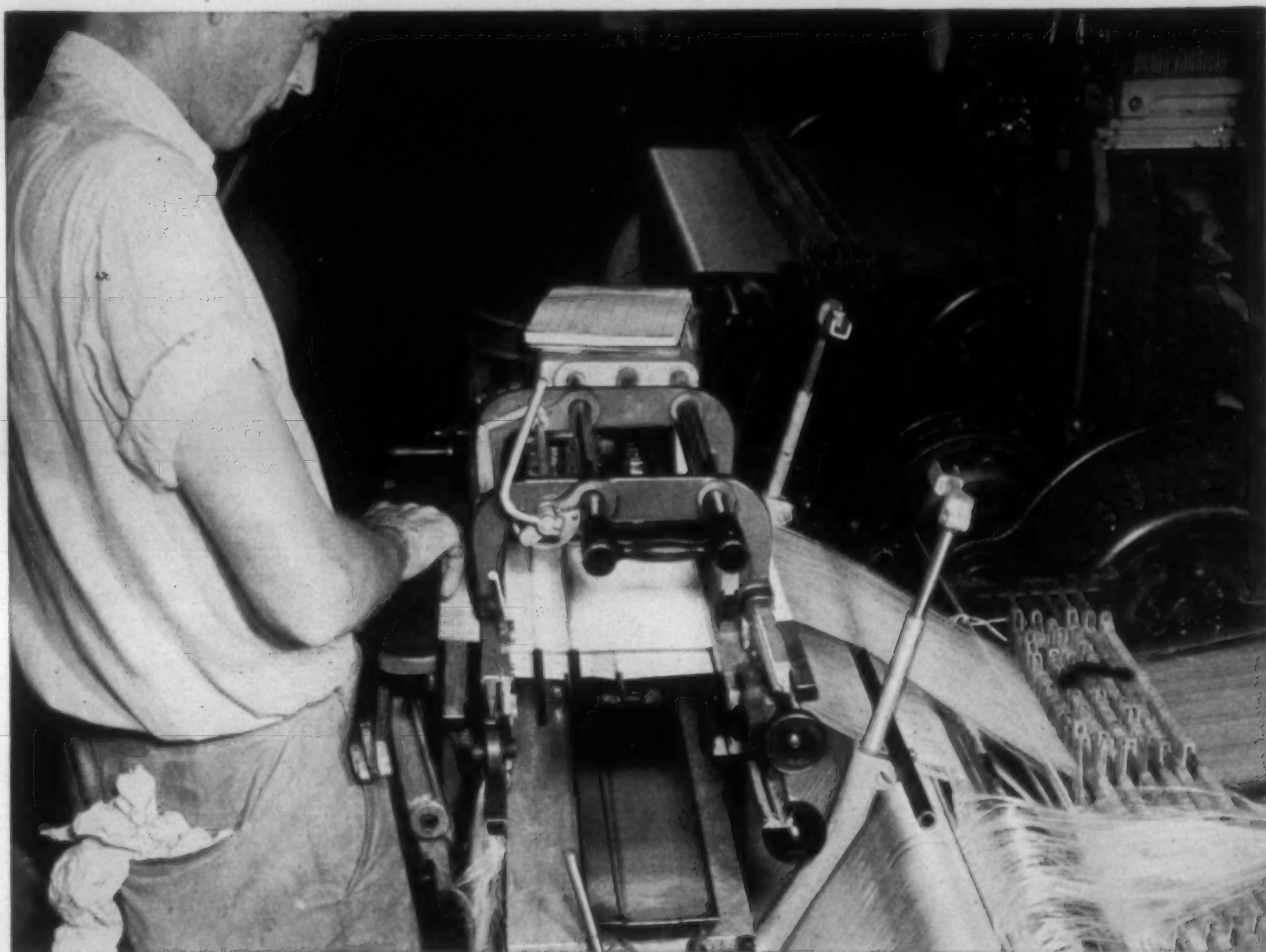
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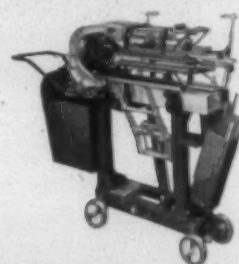
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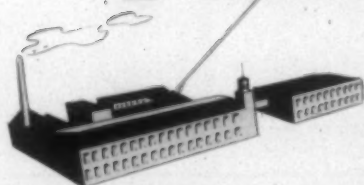
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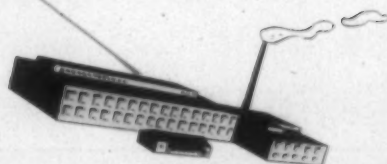
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Civilization will be set back a thousand years.

Make no mistake about it—you cannot think of this as other wars.

You cannot regard your foe this time simply as people with a wrong idea.

This time you win—or die. This time you get no second chance.

This time you free the world, or else you lose it.

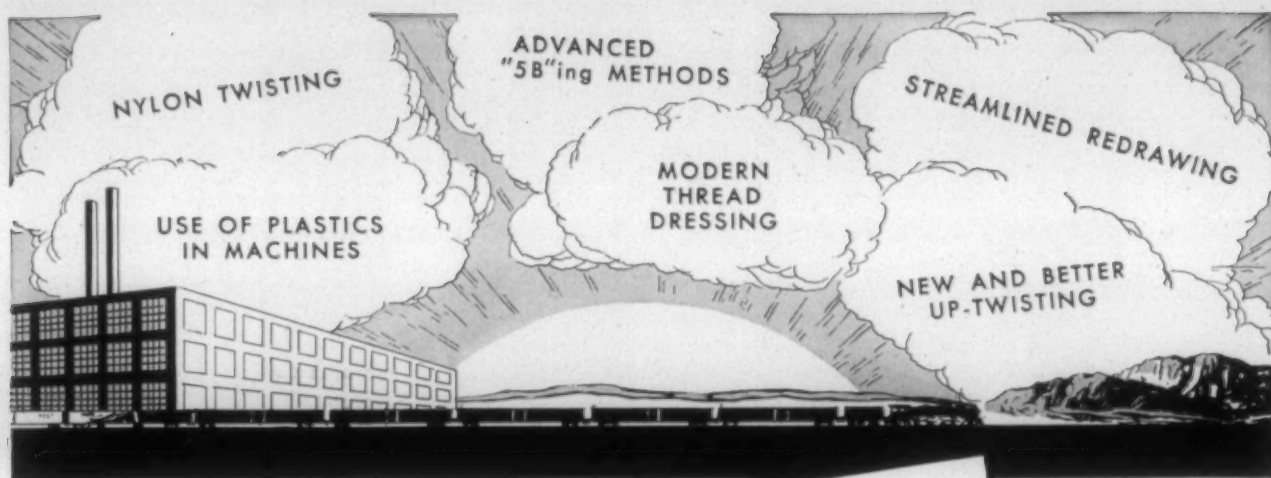
Surely that is worth the best fight of your life
—worth anything that you can give or do.

Throughout the country there is increasing need for civilian war service. To enlist the help of every citizen, the Government has organized the Citizens Service Corps as part of local Defense Councils. If there is no Defense Council in your community, or if it has not set up a Service Corps, help to organize one. If one exists, cooperate with it in every possible way. Write this magazine for a free booklet telling you what to do and how to do it. Join the fight for Freedom—now!

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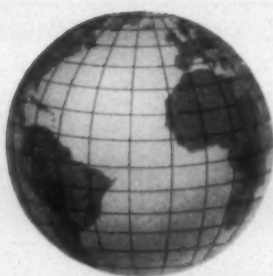
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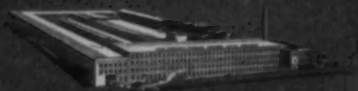
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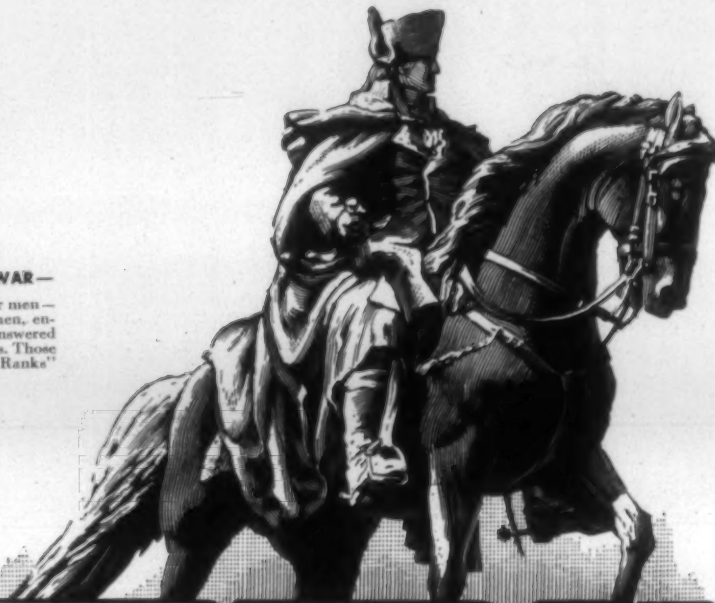
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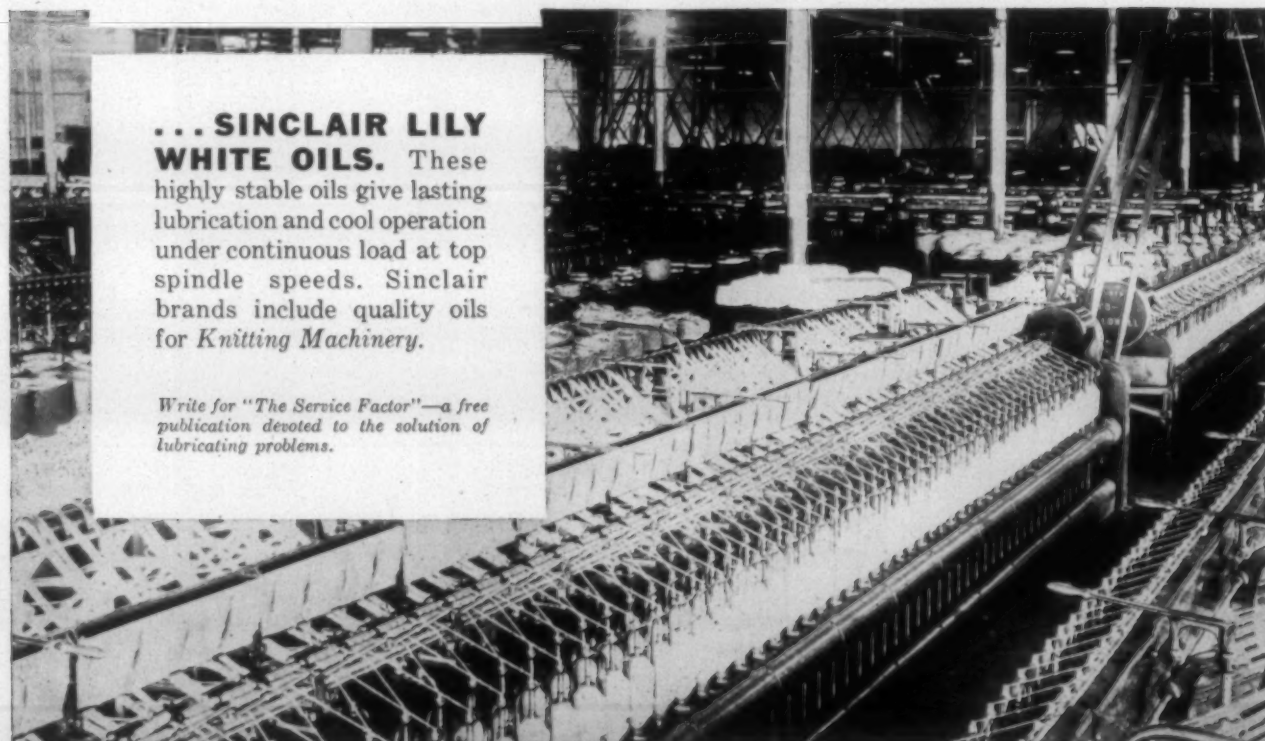
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COTTON, and Other Problems

By C. T. REVERE*

AT the moment, the cotton trade is so fully engaged in considering the temporary and confusing aspects of the problem of "What Price Price-Control," that certain minor issues bearing on this question will have to be decided before it will be possible to reach a determination on tendencies for a reasonably long term future. It seems likely that apathy will persist until certain legislative proposals have been disposed of.

Briefly outlined, these consist of the Bankhead bill, already passed by the Senate by a majority of 78 to 2, prohibiting deductions from parity prices of benefit and soil conservation payments in arriving at price ceilings. This measure is practically identical with the Steagall bill which has been reported favorably by the House Banking and Currency Committee. The bill will go to the House Rules Committee for a rule under which it can be considered on the House floor. Early passage is said to be assured, after which the bill will go to the White House.

The failure to act heretofore on the Pace bill, calling for a revision of parity by inclusion of all farm labor costs, has been more or less of a puzzle to both trade and political observers. It was approved by the House Agricultural Committee, and has been awaiting a rule for consideration in the House.

The Brown Bill

The Brown bill, placed in practically the same category as the Pace bill, has been reported favorably by the House Banking and Currency Committee, and is also awaiting a rule. Although regarded as similar to the Pace bill, the Brown bill is by no means absolutely identical. It proposes revision of parity only for price fixing and not for loan purposes. It is felt that by avoiding these and other effects which might arouse the opposition of the economy bloc, it would stand a better chance than the Pace bill of receiving favorable consideration. It also would avoid reduction of parity price when labor costs move down, as they are expected to after the war.

By the enactment of the Brown bill revising parity prices upward to include labor costs, but not applying to loans and parity payments, we should have a situation calling for

two parity prices, one including farm labor costs which would be applicable to the ceiling and handled by OPA, and the present parity price, subject to revision monthly, which would be under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. According to current accepted theory, the inclusion of labor costs should raise the parity price of cotton to about 22 cents, and acceptance of the Brown proposal would suggest a minimum ceiling a trifle above 22 cents, with a loan or "floor" at 90 cents of parity or approximately 17½ cents, based on present parity which alone governs the loan level.

The Brown bill, while likely to meet less opposition from the economy bloc, has the evident advantage of a moderately widespread between "ceiling" and "floor," thus laying the basis for a reasonably free market and avoiding the stagnation resulting from an artificially narrowed and rigid spread between top and bottom prices.

Official Indecision

In keeping with that highly respected adage, "Man proposes and God disposes," it remains to be seen what will result from the disconcerting changes in Government acreage decrees issued by Secretary Wickard. Our cotton farmers have been subjected to sudden shifts on acreage allotments which reflect an element of official indecision utterly inconsonant with that firmness of policy which has been the proud boast of our economic planners.

The broad policy announced some months ago favored a reduction in acreage to permit the planting of "food crops." Everything pointed to vastly increased areas devoted to peanuts, soybeans, and all types of legumes and oil-bearing products. Then the interesting discovery was made that cotton also was an oil-producer, and an intimation was broadcast that the cotton acreage was to be increased.

Hardly a week passed when Washington "spokesmen," conveniently sheltered by the umbrella of anonymity, announced that the cotton acreage increase was off. Then on March 4, dispatches from the capital stated that it was learned "from authoritative officials" that Secretary Wickard would announce a ten per cent increase in the national cotton planting allotment for 1943. It was said that the new allotment would make the total about 30,030,000 acres,

*Of Laird, Bissell & Meeds, New York City.

compared with the 22,500,000 acres which they were asked last fall to plant. The dispatch carried the following informative comment: "Cottonseed is a source of vegetable oil and protein feed." In view of the controversy over manpower, scarcity of farm labor, with the supply of the latter believed to be inadequate for the cultivation of even the former allotment of 22,500,000 acres, it will be interesting to observe the results of Secretary Wickard's latest move in ordering an increase in the cotton acreage.

Simple Supply and Demand

It probably would be worth all of the trials and tribulations which this country and the rest of the world may undergo in the nearby years ahead, if out of these convulsions we could come to the humbling recognition that virtually all of our price control strivings are nothing more than efforts to evade or subvert the inexorable judgments of the law of supply and demand.

Just now we are trying by *force majeure*, through one political device or another, to "check inflation," which really is nothing more under the methods now employed than a series of attempts to make ourselves believe that a demand aggravated by war can be filled out of stocks admittedly inadequate. Later on, after the war, we will have the other side of the picture. Those who are now so valiantly "protecting the consumer," will be even more active in their zeal to "save the producer." Thus we have before us the prospect of a series of crises constituting the happy hunting grounds of bureaucracy.

In considering the problems of these troubled days, we will have a better grasp of their import if we work on the basis of clearly defined terms. When we complain of "bureaucracy," we do not have in mind those plodding underlings who perform the mechanical duties associated with the multifold details of government. These are merely the "hewers of wood and drawers of water." What we think of are the "Planners," those superior individuals endowed with a Messianic complex, who feel that they have been

providentially entrusted with a mission to guide and control the economic activities of the nation. This encroachment on the freedom of the individual and the stifling of the spirit of enterprise have been responsible for the wreckage of most of our great civilizations.

It should be made clear, however, that the bureaucracy of which we now complain, with its assumption of *ultra vires* and its alleged overstepping of the bounds of Constitutional limitations, is not a New Deal creation, for it is as old as recorded history. It is a manifestation that is the almost inevitable accompaniment of crisis. The New Deal, as a matter of fact, might be pitied as a victim or, or perhaps merely an unavoidable reaction from, a given set of circumstances. Those who watch the processes of nature may see in this invasion of bureaucracy a parallel with certain phenomena of nature. The economic crisis is curiously suggestive of a season of destructive drought, followed by the visitation of swarms of grasshoppers to round out the tragedy.

"Planners" Always On Hand

Let an economic setback of importance appear, and you have the resourceful "Planners" immediately on the scene. It perhaps would be rating them too highly to call them economic scavengers, for they are not content with merely repairing damage, but must needs lay the basis for more trouble.

Bureaucracy by its nature is the enemy of liberty. Its very insistence on control means that it books no rival nor even partner in its operations. Its acknowledges no force superior to its own directives. Its contempt for the people themselves even in a so-called democracy is little short of devastating.

Free individuals in the mass—the people—learn more quickly than government. They correct their errors when they are free. They learn through suffering, and are willing to remedy mistakes. There is a basic reason for this. People are not particularly fond of suffering. On the other hand, bureaucracy suffers no penalties. It does not have to pay for its mistakes. Only the people pay, and they have paid more for the mistakes of bureaucracy than for any mistakes of their own. The people made mistakes by creating the speculative orgy of 1929. The bill they paid ran into billions. If it could be computed, it would be interesting to learn how much more they have paid for the salvage operations of bureaucracy in recent years. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that this operation has not yet been wound up, with account rendered.

Top-notch bureaucracy presents a curious paradox. One cannot fail to be impressed by its erudition and scholarship, particularly in mathematics. It is capable of working out the most intricate problems in analytical geometry and integral calculus, but in the hum-drum affairs of mankind's production and distribution it never yet has been willing to recognize that $2+2=4$. We may therefore have to wait for years, generations, perhaps, before bureaucracy and even the people themselves can be convinced that supply and demand constitute the only infallible instrument for arriving at the true price—the price that gives even-handed justice to all.

The planners, however, place such reliance on their own judgment that they have no more faith in the law of supply

(Continued on Page 72)

DO YOU KNOW THE ANSWER?

One of our readers would like to know the best practices in dyeing sulphur and developed colors in shades of one per cent up to ten per cent, and has submitted the following questions:

1. What percentage of increased loom stops is reasonable to expect of such colored yarns as compared with natural yarns in the same warp?

2. How many washes should this raw stock get; how long a period should be used in each wash, and at what temperature?

3. Is it considered good practice to use common salt in the final wash, or are there other ingredients that are more effective for improving the running quality of the raw stock dyed cotton?

4. What temperatures are recommended for the dryer in drying this raw stock dyed cotton with sulphur and developed shades ranging as above?

The mill is using middling one-inch staple cotton which goes into yarns 16's to 22's, warp twist as well as filling. The equipment is a Chattanooga closed type raw stock dyeing machine and Proctor & Schwartz Dryer.

What are your suggestions?

PRACTICAL TEXTILE DESIGNING

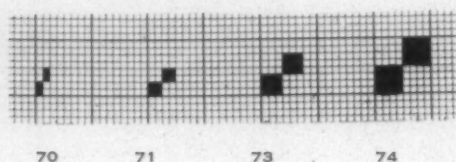
PART SIX

By THOMAS NELSON

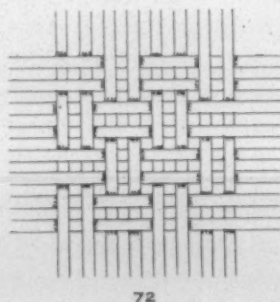
Dean of the Textile School, North Carolina State College, Raleigh

Installment number six of Practical Textile Designing deals with basket weaves, both common and fancy. The next article in Dean Nelson's series will take up broken twills.

PLAIN, or common, basket weaves (sometimes called "Matt" weaves) are derived from plain and rib weaves. The simplest basket weave is made by combining two threads of the simplest rib weave, this weave having previously been derived from the plain weave; hence the reason why basket weaves are said to be derived from plain weaves. Fig. 70 illustrates the 2 and 2 warp rib weave

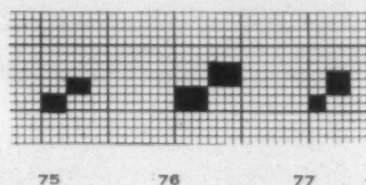


which clearly shows how it is derived from the plain weave. Fig. 71 illustrates the 2 and 2 basket weave which is simply the threads of the 2 and 2 warp rib weave running together. The pattern is complete on four threads and four picks. Fig. 72 illustrates the weave in diagram which also shows clearly the construction. Fig. 72 illustrates the 3 and 3



basket weave made by combining three threads of the 3 and 3 rib weave. The pattern is complete on six threads and six picks. Fig. 74 illustrates the 4 and 4 basket weave made by combining four threads together of the 4 and 4 rib weave. The pattern is complete on eight threads and eight picks.

Only two harness shafts need be used to make any of the weaves given as the 2, 3 and 4 threads that work together—"mate" threads they are sometimes called—can be drawn in through one harness eye. In the 4 and 4 basket a flatter effect might be obtained by using two heddles and drawing two threads through each heddle eye. The examples given are generally used when the counts of warp and filling are about the same, also the threads and picks. When there is a difference in texture of warp and filling, or counts of yarn, a slight modification is made in the weave. For example: a fabric has to be made with basket weave, 90 threads per inch and 60 picks per inch, and the small blocks in the fabric are required to be square. The weave will have to be modified as the threads are in proportion to picks, as 3 is to 2. The weave to be used is illustrated at Fig. 75 which



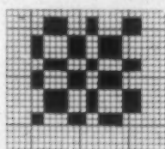
is complete on six threads and four picks. The reason for the weave being made on only four picks is because there is one-third less picks than threads, so that when being woven the squares will be about equal in size. Fig. 76 illustrates a weave that could be used if the proportion of threads to picks are as 4 is to 3, or 80 threads and 60 picks per inch.

The weaves given are readily recognized in fabrics as they form small block effects and are used very extensively both in solids and in combination with other weaves, as they make a very neat and effective ground for a fancy fabric.

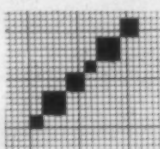
Fancy Basket Weaves

These fancy weaves are made by combining common basket weaves with each other. Fig. 77 illustrates a fancy basket weave made by combining the 2 and 3 basket weaves together. Pattern complete on five threads and five picks. Fig. 78 illustrates a fancy basket weave made by combining the 2, 4 and 3 basket weaves together. Pattern repeats on 18 threads and 18 picks. In designing fancy basket weaves always begin at the lower left hand corner and carry the

weaves diagonally to the upper right hand corner, then fill in the remainder of the pattern to correspond. For illustration, Fig. 79 represents the first step to make Fig. 78, that of running the threads from lower left hand corner to

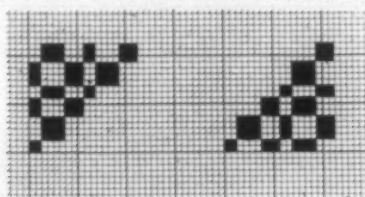


78



79

upper right hand corner. Fig. 80 illustrates the upper section of design filled with the weaves given. *Note:* There are three distinct changes, 2, 4, 3. These changes must occur whether filling in the squares for threads or picks. Take for example the first two mate threads. The changes



80

81

are the same, 2, 4, 3, or the next four threads the changes are the same, 2, 4, 3. The picks are the same as will be seen in Fig. 78. The first change is on two picks and the mate threads run 2, 4, 3, and so on through the design. Fig. 81 illustrates the lower section of design filled in.

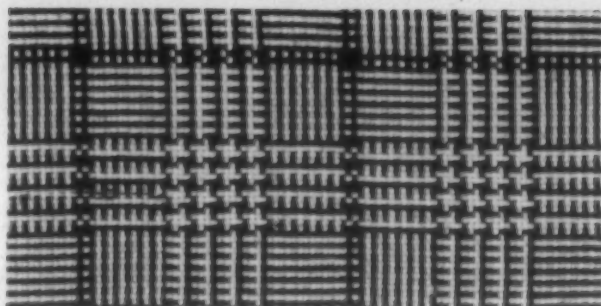
From the above the following can therefore be deduced: after filling in the weaves diagonally as at Fig. 79, the remainder of the design is filled in either by threads or picks, each change being directly opposite to the one preceding it but the changes will always be in the same order as those diagonally.

Another point in designing these weaves is that when made with an equal number of changes only one repeat diagonally is required for the full repeat of the pattern, but when made with an odd number of changes two repeats are necessary for a full repeat of the pattern.

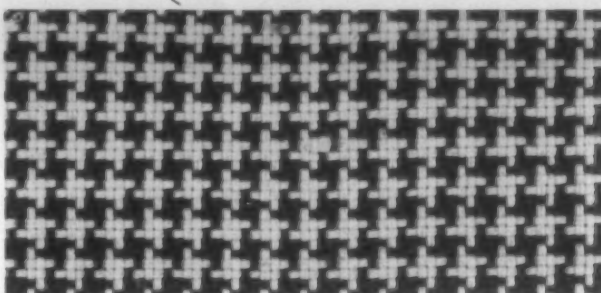
Fabrics Made From Basket Weaves

Basket weaves are used in many fabrics such as dress goods, oxford and other shirtings, draperies, monk's cloth, etc.

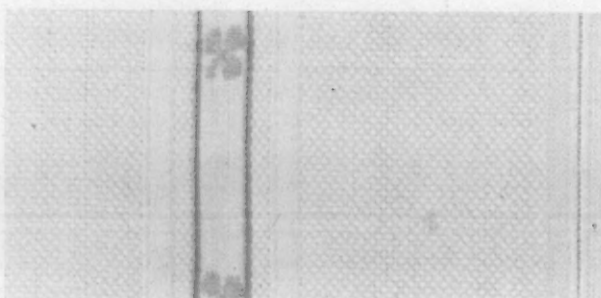
Fig. 82 illustrates several fabrics made from these weaves. A is a spun rayon dress goods fabric having as the weave a 2 and 2 basket; B a cotton suiting using the 3 and 3 basket weave; C is a fine imported shirting with a 4 and 2 basket ground, a narrow plain stripe and extra warp figure on a plain ground bordered on each side with a pink Russian cord. Six other Russian cords are shown in the sample. D is what is known as a Monk's cloth, used for drapery and made with a 4 and 4 basket weave. E is checked Monk's cloth and used for drapery being made with the 2 and 2 and the 6 and 6 basket weaves. The yarns used in these two fabrics are two-ply and the filling mock twist.



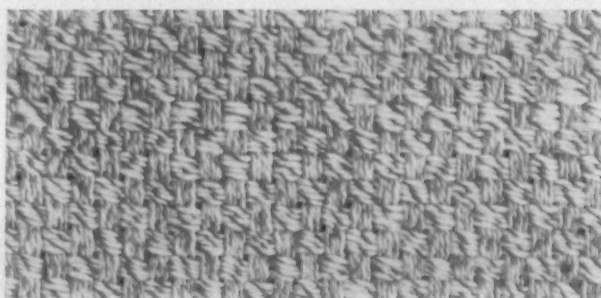
82-A



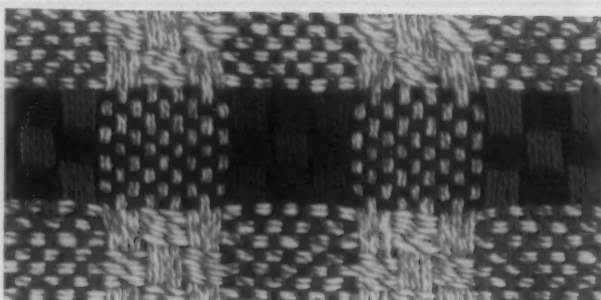
82-B



82-C



82-D



82-E

**DO YOU KNOW THAT WHITE CEILINGS AND WALLS
CAN INCREASE PLANT OUTPUT AS MUCH AS 10%?**



BEFORE PAINTING



AFTER PAINTING

THE FACT that a fresh coat of white paint on plant ceilings and walls can step up production as much as 10% is well known to many operating and maintenance men. It's a fact you can check up *right now* by calling any lighting expert of your acquaintance. He'll agree that unless your plant is properly painted, you're losing up to 60% of the light you're paying for and up to 10% of the production your present equipment could be turning out.

PAINT, he'll tell you, is *part of your lighting system**. You may have the finest lighting equipment money can buy, but unless it's backed up by clean white ceilings and walls, you're not getting all the light you need for maximum output. Faulty workmanship, heavy spoilage, avoidable accidents resulting from fatigue and poor seeing—all take a toll of vital man-hours that white paint could help save.

"That's fine," you may say, "but we haven't the time to paint!" That's where your trained BARRELED SUNLIGHT Representative comes in!

Backed by our more than 40 years of specialization in white paint for industry, he's equipped to recommend the materials and procedure that will get you the extra light you need with the least possible interruption of production schedules. He can even recommend industrial painting experts who often can paint an entire plant without the loss of a single production hour.

There's a type and finish of BARRELED SUNLIGHT for every need and condition—each the most practical of its kind for large industrial areas. Send for your copy of "The Right Paint for Your Plant," which gives further details on what white paint can do for your plant. Better still, let a trained BARRELED SUNLIGHT Representative inspect your plant and help you plan a painting program geared to your production needs. Write or wire to U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, 5C Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.

**Better Vision Institute*

BARRELED SUNLIGHT

SPECIALISTS FOR OVER 40 YEARS IN WHITE PAINT FOR INDUSTRY



Gaffney Mfg. Co. Now Using New Office Building

THE new office building of Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co. was officially opened for inspection and use March 12. The old office building, which housed an original number of three employees, had been built in 1893. The new unit has office space for 20 employees of the company.

The new offices were constructed from a building owned by the company. The outside appearance of the building has been changed considerably, so that it presents a one story frontage with two entrances, and has walkways leading to the other four building entrances. The grounds surrounding it will be landscaped, and a parking lot is provided to the rear of the structure. The building covers a total of 10,000 square feet of floor space.

Planned by R. P. Carson

This model textile office building includes the shipping, payroll and cotton departments that comprise the central office, the production department, personnel department, the clinic and the executive offices. The building was designed and planned by R. P. Carson, secretary and assistant treasurer, so that all departments could be inter-related, and with the view of providing a co-ordinated working unit.

The main office is reached through a colonial entrance that opens into a waiting room. A hall leads to the executive offices. To the right of the entrance is the working space of the main office, the shipping and payroll departments. An insulated machine room, so that the noise of the office machines is considerably reduced, opens from the general office. The vault is conveniently located to the central office. Treasurer Walter S. Montgomery's office follows, with an outside entrance to the hall. The treasurer's office has been designed to accommodate the directors at their regular meetings. A cloak room and lavatory separates the treasurer and assistant treasurer's offices. The assistant treasurer's office opens into a room space for a secretary.

The superintendent's office can be reached by the hall from the main entrance or from the side entrances. This

section has office space for clerical workers and time keepers, and separate offices for Superintendent T. C. Drew and Assistant Superintendent J. H. Robbins.

Meeting Room

An interesting feature is a meeting room large enough to seat 50 people, which adjoins the superintendent's unit. This meeting room has an outside entrance, and is equipped with blackboards. It will be used for second hands and overseers meetings on personnel, safety, production, or any other group meetings of management.

An outside entrance similar to the office entrance leads to the waiting room for the employment and personnel office. This room is followed by space for the assistant employment manager and that office leads into the employment manager's office. Behind this unit is an additional personnel office, and this section of the new office building is completed with one additional space. The personnel offices are separated by a hall leading from the general waiting room to the superintendent's unit. Between the personnel offices and the general offices is space for a ladies' rest room and lounge. Fronting the rest rooms is additional working space for the main office.

The company nurse's clinic consists of a waiting room, private office and a large clinic and lavatory. The waiting room has an outside entrance with a paved walk leading to the front of the building.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., were the architects. T. G. Daniels was the builder.

The directors of the company are: H. A. Hatch, G. H. Milliken, Roger Milliken, W. S. Montgomery, R. P. Carson, Dr. V. H. Lipscomb, J. N. Lipscomb, W. H. Littlejohn and C. L. Chandler.

History of Firm

The Gaffney Mfg. Co. has grown steadily since its beginning in 1892. Starting with approximately 10,000 spindles and 300 looms, the company now operates 89,150 spindles and 2,300 looms in the manufacture of print cloths, broadcloths and bag goods. The company employs approximately 1,150 workers today.

As one of the first mills in the South for the manufacture of fine goods, the company's organization in 1892 antedated the formation of Cherokee County by five years. Gaffney, in which this large mill was built, was a village of about 2,000 when the plant operations were begun. The Gaffney Mfg. Co. was the first textile mill established in that city and it has contributed much to the city's growth. For almost a half-century, the Gaffney Mfg. Co. has furnished employment for thousands of workers, paid out millions of dollars in salaries, consumed thousands of bales of raw cotton grown by Southern farmers, and paid vast sums in taxes to the public treasuries.



New office building of Gaffney Mfg. Co.

More Orders FOR ROTO-CONES*

FEWER ORDERS FOR
REPAIR PARTS

So many knitters have found satisfaction with the advantages of Roto-Cones* over other types of "open-wind" cones that yarn mills are finding them more frequently specified. Meanwhile, mills operating Roto-Cones* appreciate the freedom they now enjoy from annoying and costly repairs. The Roto-Coner*, a winder of truly modern design, has established new "lows" for winding room maintenance and repair.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Universal Winding Company

PROVIDENCE

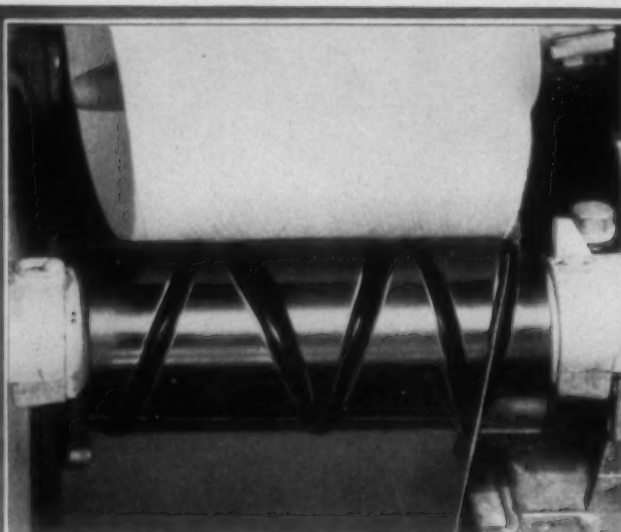
BOSTON

UTICA

PHILADELPHIA

CHARLOTTE

ATLANTA



NO "ROLL CUT" OR "CHAFED YARN" COMPLAINTS

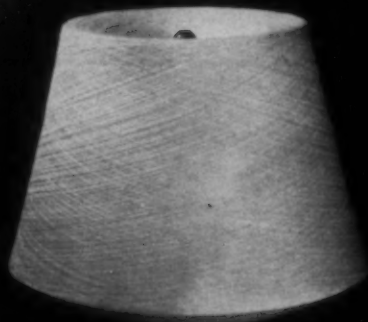
The Roto-Coner's* Rotating Traverse is a smooth, one-piece driving drum and traverse guide, revolving with the yarn, smoothing the fibres, protecting yarn quality. There is no nipping of the yarn, no chafing to cause rough yarn.



NO FAST-WEARING RECIPROCATING PARTS

The Rotating Traverse, a Universal development, is responsible for the elimination of cams and attendant reciprocating parts, thereby reducing the number of parts that are worn in service. Moreover, almost all moving parts are fully enclosed and automatically lubricated. In the winding room above, at Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., the average repair parts cost for 480 spindles over a period of years is less than 5¢ per spindle per year.

43-44-2



ROTO-CONER

Open-Wind Cones for Knitting



U. S. PAT. OFF.

WARPING CONES • DYEING PACKAGES • PARALLEL TUBES FOR TWISTING

355 North Carolina Mills Participating In Safety Contest

THE Eighth Annual Statewide Safety Contest, sponsored by the North Carolina Industrial Commission and the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, started Jan. 4 of this year with the largest registration in the history of the annual event. Three hundred and fifty-five mills are participating this year as compared with 331 last year.

"We are looking forward to the most effective contest yet held," stated T. A. Wilson, chairman of the North Carolina Industrial Commission. "Mill operators in North Carolina are very conscious of the need for conserving every single man-hour possible. Accidents to men or equipment are costly, and we can ill afford this loss at the present time."

Rate Reduction Effected

Mr. Wilson, in citing what had been done by the textile mills in his state along accident-prevention lines, drew attention to the fact that enough progress had been made during the time the Statewide Safety Contests had been operating to enjoy a compensation rate reduction of 17 cents per \$100 payroll. "This means that real progress is being made," said the chairman. "In addition to the actual money saved a corresponding saving has been made in time formerly lost."

Trophies and special awards won in the Seventh Annual Contest were presented by J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, in a special radio broadcast held some weeks ago. The outstanding feature of this broadcast was the presenting of a special "Governor's Safety Award" to mills completing as many as five consecutive contest periods without a single disabling injury. These awards were made to the Roxboro Mill of the Roxboro Cotton Mills, and the finishing mill of the Groves Thread Co. of Gastonia. The Roxboro mill completed all seven contests with an accident-free record, while the Gastonia mill had no disabling injury during six annual

events. Lieut.-Gov. R. L. Harris, president of the Roxboro Cotton Mills, received the award for his mill, while M. O. Thornburg, secretary, accepted for the Groves Thread Co.

Mills With Perfect Records

Chairman Wilson and Commissioner Buren Jurney read the names of the mills completing four and three consecutive contests periods without a disabling injury. Those mills having perfect records for four contest periods were:

Efird Mfg. Co., Plant 1, Albemarle; Efird Mfg. Co., Plant 5, Albemarle; Indera Mills, Winston-Salem; Morehead Cotton Mills, Spray; Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Mill 2, Cherryville; Rowan Cotton Mills No. 2, Salisbury; Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries, Asheville; Textiles, Inc., Arkray Plant, Gastonia; Textiles, Inc., Plant 1, Gastonia.

The following mills had accident-free records for three consecutive contests:

Greensboro Weaving Co.; Durham Hosiery Mills No. 7; Efird Mfg. Co., Plant 4, Albemarle; Erwin Cotton Mills No. 4, Durham; Moroweb Cotton Mills, Dallas; Textiles, Inc., Mutual Plant, Gastonia.

The above mills worked 13,347,921 man-hours without a disabling injury—an impressive figure.

"The above goes to show that accidents can be prevented," said Chairman Wilson. "The textile industry is indeed 'conserving man-power for warpower,' and many more accident-free hours will be added this year."

Thirty-four North Carolina textile plants completed the 1942 contest without a disabling injury. Those plants employed 6,250 persons working 8,370,507 man-hours. Last year's contest affected a total of 136,545 employees, who worked 183,987,710 man-hours, compared with 116,601 employees and 150,977,985 man-hours in the 1941 contest. The increase from 1941 to 1942 was 19,944 employees and 33,009,825 man-hours.

GREEN LIGHT—NO ONE HURT

Employees of the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., are constantly watching the Green Light. If the light happens to be red, questions as to why and how are the order of the day.

It all started when General Superintendent Smith Crow installed two rows of lights over the main entrance to the mill. One row consists of red bulbs while the other row has green. Each department has a red and a green bulb with the green burning day and night as long as the department has an accident-free record. Let a lost-time accident occur in the department, however, and out goes the green and on comes the red. And, the red light burns just as long as the injured employee is off the job on account of the accident. There is no lighting of the red and leaving it on just for a few hours or a day. Every day the injured is away the red light burns as a constant reminder that someone is losing time on account of an accident. Needless to say, there is much rejoicing when the victim returns to the job and the green flashes on again.

John P. Maguire & Company

INCORPORATED

Factors

370 FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Check Credits

Cash Sales

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Carolina Textile Firms Give Support to Scrap Drive

INDUSTRY in North and South Carolina, made up in the main of textile plants, turned in 254,662,678 pounds of discarded metal, rubber, rags and paper during the first five-month period of the nation's intensive scrap drive.

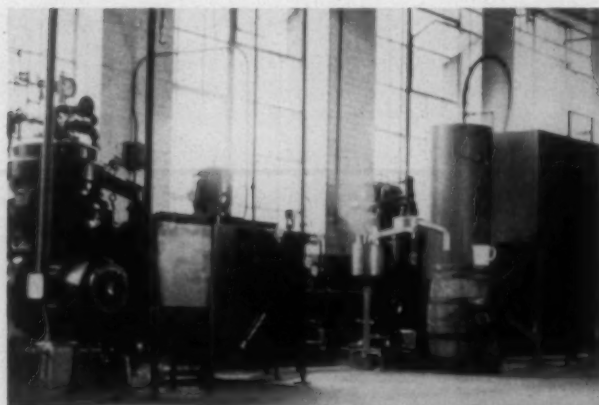
The industrial division of the War Production Board's salvage section gives much credit to the textile plants for this record, since manufacturing in the Carolinas as well as the entire South is preponderantly textile. The War Production Board's Region IV, comprised of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, was third in tonnage turned over to scrap dealers during the last six months of 1942. It was surpassed only by the highly-industrialized Far Western Region and the region embracing New York and New Jersey.

Good Results in Textile Industry

The industrial scrap division was set up in October of last year. District managers appointed in each state faced the task of contacting every industrial plant in their districts in order to encourage systematic scrap salvage campaigns. W. M. Parsley, manager in North Carolina, and Noah J. McGuinn for South Carolina, report that firms in the textile industry have shown excellent co-operation. Volunteer salvage managers appointed for each mill first saw that their plants were cleared of all non-usable scrap, then saw that a regular system of scrap collection was maintained.

Two industrialists, B. B. Gossett in North Carolina and A. B. Taylor in South Carolina, headed volunteer state organizations which greatly assisted WPB in setting up its scrap collection system.

War Production Board figures show just what textile plants have done in the scrap collection drive. During the first four months of the industrial campaign a number of North Carolina mills made particularly outstanding records.



Salvage has become an important item at Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C. Besides turning in large amounts of scrap, the company is now saving through the use of the machinery above the now valuable grease from water in which wool is scoured. In former years this wool grease was of little value, but now is used in the manufacture of munitions.

Following is a list of these mills, together with their salvage managers and poundage of ferrous metals turned in:

Asheville Cotton Mills, George R. Murphy, 372,585; Cramerton Mills, J. N. Summerell, 215,801; Erwin Cotton Mills, Cooleemee, 315,026; Cliffside Mills, C. C. Shuford, 1,200,000; Durham Hosiery Co., W. F. Carr, 278,635; Erwin Cotton Mills, Erwin, E. H. Bost, 353,410; American Enka Corp., Asheville, F. A. Manchester, 280,449; Proximity Mfg. Co. and Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Eugene A. Hood, 1,132,183; Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, C. H. Ginger, 614,117; Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, James Webb, 228,495; Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, J. Y. Pharr, 1,301,486; Erlanger Mills, Lexington, G. S. Hartzog, 322,135; American Yarn and Processing Co., Mt. Holly, C. E. Hutchison, 241,860; Mooresville Cotton Mills, E. F. Bohannon, Jr., 419,475; and Marshall Field Co., Spray, J. M. Geer, 486,095.

South Carolina Leaders.

A similar list for South Carolina follows: Grendel Mills, Greenwood, G. H. Byrd, 371,600; Victor-Monaghan Co., R. L. Gilreath and C. R. Ballenger, 720,888; Pacific Mills, Columbia, H. A. Newton, 587,856; Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, M. O. Alexander, 378,300; Brandon Corp., Greenville and Travelers Rest, W. B. Perrin, 337,860; Abbeville Mills, R. L. Collett, 265,890; Anderson Cotton Mills, M. H. Seigler, 367,650; Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. Frank Jones, 747,892; Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster and Kershaw, W. A. Lynn, 1,364,938; Piedmont Bagging Co., Anderson, A. B. Rivers, 1,584,500; Belton Cotton Mills, E. J. Boswell, 733,360; Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, Lyman Hamrick, 700,000; Union Bleachery, Greenville, N. B. Arrington, 569,005; Pendleton Mfg. Co., La-France, Howard Bateman, 460,000; Kendall Co., Pelzer, J. T. Cox, 239,859; Winnsboro Mills, R. H. McDonald, 218,040; Cannon Mills, York, L. G. Baker, 276,620; and Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., L. A. Ramsey, 3,945,924.

For its part in the scrap drive Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. became the first South Carolina firm to receive a salvage banner. The banner was presented by District Manager Noah McGuinn at a luncheon March 13 attended by all officials and department heads of the company.

In presenting the banner, McGuinn congratulated the Ware Shoals firm upon being the first industrial plant in the state to be awarded such a banner. He explained the fine record established by the company and reminded those present that Ware Shoals led the state in salvage work during 1942.

Ray Swetenburg, general superintendent, acted as toastmaster at the dinner, and introduced the speakers. L. A. Ramsey, salvage manager, accepted the banner for the company in a brief talk in which he thanked all officials and department heads for their co-operation in making the

(Continued on Page 60)

WHAT DO YOU EXPECT OF A WARP SIZE?

- 
1. A SIMPLE FORMULA
 2. LOW KETTLE COST
 3. HIGH BREAKING STRENGTH
 4. ELASTICITY AFTER SIZING
 5. FREEDOM FROM SHEDDING
 6. READY WEAVABILITY
 7. FEWER LOOM STOPS
 8. EASY DE-SIZING
 9. THAT "EXTRA" QUALITY HELPFUL SERVICE

A simple formula ...

Less ingredients to mix - less chance of error!

Rather than a half-dozen products to buy from various sources, you would prefer one size compound which contains all the necessary ingredients in concentrated form and which is added to starch and water to make the sizing solution. That means less inventory, less stocks to worry about in these days of delayed deliveries.

Simplicity is but one merit of Houghton-Size, Houghton's answer to the warp sizing question. Note the other advantages at the left. You expect these from the warp size you buy. You get them all - with emphasis on intelligent, helpful service - when you use HOUGHTON-SIZE.

Write for the illustrated folder, "Step Up Warp Sizing Efficiency."

E. F. Houghton & Co.

303 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
1301-05 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON-SIZE

Brookside Mills Lauded for War Production Effort



Floyd Rash, Mrs. Birchie Lindsey and Mrs. Dewey Gentry received "E" pins from Lieutenant Brooks.

MORE than 2,000 workers and invited guests braved murky skies and a cold mist to attend ceremonies March 11 at Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., at which the plant was awarded the Army-Navy "E" for outstanding success in the manufacture of war materials.

Such dignitaries as Governor Prentice Cooper, James D. Hoskins, president of the University of Tennessee; Brig.-Gen. W. A. Danielson, commanding general of the Mem-

phis Quartermaster Depot; Arthur L. Emery, vice-president and general manager of Brookside Mills, and Lieutenant Reginald F. Brooks of the United States Navy, took part in the program.

Mr. Emery pointed out the necessity of getting the materials out for our fighting men, and said for the sake of men in the service that he would make a pledge that every man and woman in the Brookside Mills organization would continue with unabated and untiring energy to do the job that must be done to keep their product moving so that it may be available for use by the men who are risking their lives for this country.



Many guests were assembled on the award platform.

Employees Get "E" Pins

Lieutenant Reginald F. Brooks of the U. S. Navy presented the "E" pins to a committee composed of Mrs. Dewey Gentry, Mrs. Birchie Lindsey and Floyd Rash.

"The 'E' pins that are about to be awarded represent an excellent performance on your part—in Navy language they mean a job well done. Only those plants whose work has been outstanding are given this recognition. In conclusion, I hope that when another six months has gone by, your record will again have been so good that a star can be added to the fine pennant that has just been raised," Lieutenant Brooks said.

General Danielson presented the "E" pennant to Emery, and the pennant was raised by Mrs. Mary Wells Whittaker, Thomas E. Ferguson and Thomas V. Witt, the employee committee.

Arthur L. Emery, vice-president and general manager, came to Knoxville over ten years ago to change Brookside Mills into one of the best fine combed goods plants. Up to that time, the production comprised some duck, sheetings

(Continued on Page 54)

The ceremonies opened with the playing of the Star Spangled Banner by the University of Tennessee band after which the invocation was given by the Rev. Edward F. Dalstrom.

Dr. Hoskins, chairman, read telegrams of congratulation directed to the Brookside Mills employees from the two Tennessee senators, K. D. McKellar and A. T. Stewart, along with one from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

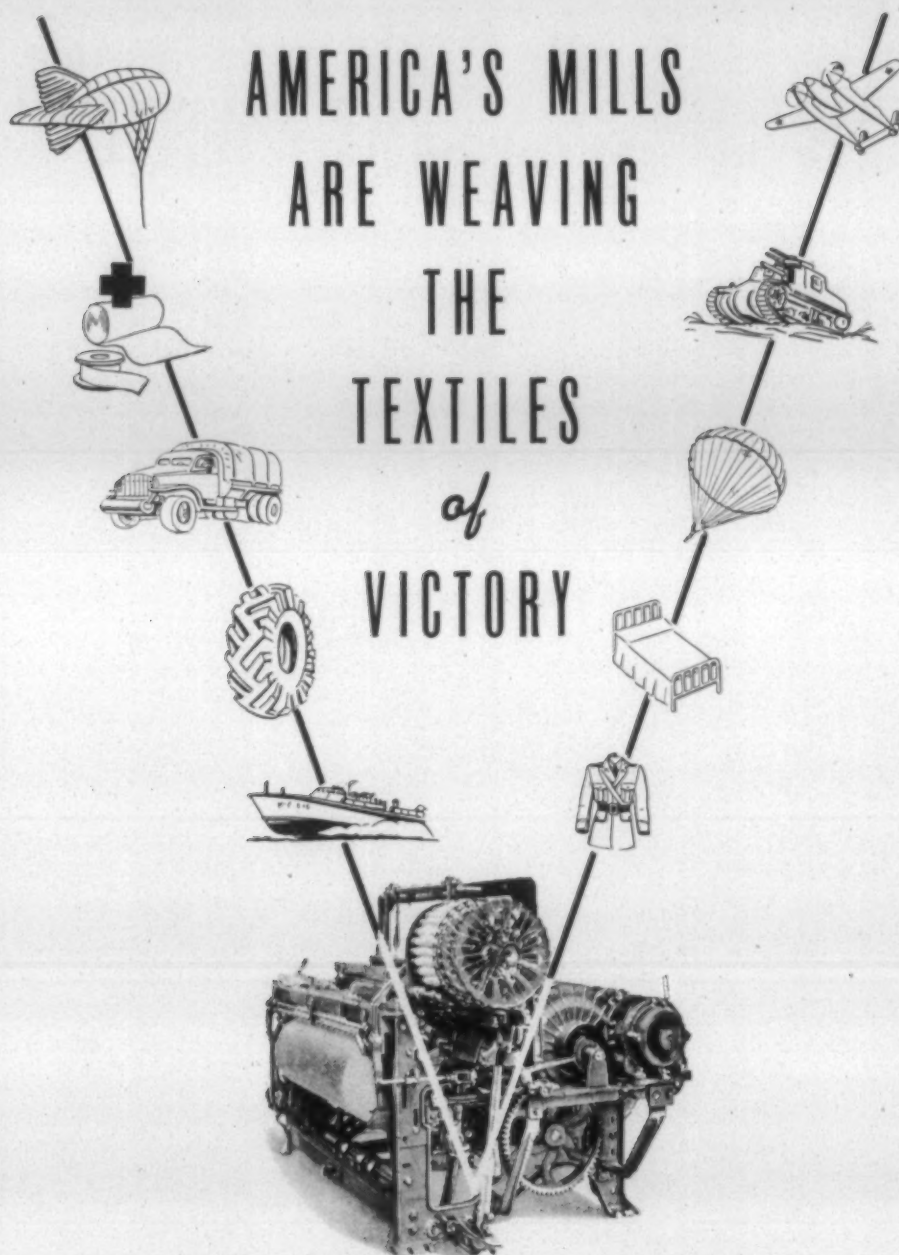
Governor Cooper congratulated the management and employees of the Brookside Mills for the outstanding work they have been doing toward the war effort.

"The state of Tennessee has more than 120,000 men in the service upholding the rich traditions of the Volunteer State, and everyone of them along with other soldiers need the vital materials which are being manufactured here."

"One of the few pleasant assignments of wartime is to bring honor and recognition to those whom honor is due," General Danielson said. "It is more than a pleasure, it is a privilege, to have the opportunity of rewarding you who



Those showing off the "E" pennant include General Danielson, Arthur L. Emery, Thomas V. Witt, Mrs. Mary Wells Whittaker and Thomas E. Ferguson.



MORE than 300 pounds for every man in the Services! That's the staggering amount of textiles being supplied to our armed forces right now.

Clothing, of course, makes up part of that poundage—but only part. For there is scarcely a piece of equipment made that does not use textiles somewhere in its construction. From lifeboats to army jeeps, from tanks to planes, from parachutes

to camouflage—textiles are on active duty.

Burkart-Schier is helping to make possible the production record being set by the textile industry—the mile after mile of needed fabrics which are speeding off America's looms. For Burk-Schier chemists and textile chemicals are working right along with the textile industry, helping

to process all sorts of military fabrics, giving fabrics necessary characteristics, making fabrics fit to fight!



BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.

Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

PENETRANTS • DETERGENTS • SOFTENERS • REPELLENTS • FINISHES

FIDELITY GETS ARMY-NAVY "E"

BEFORE a crowd of over 800 people, including employees and guests, among whom were women officers of the WAACS, WAVES and Marines, the Fidelity Machine Co. received on Saturday, Feb. 20, the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in production at its Frankford Avenue plant in Philadelphia.

G. Ellsworth Huggins, chairman of the board, as master of ceremonies, introduced the guests after which Lieutenant E. G. Carpenter, U. S. N. R., presented the Army-Navy "E" lapel insignia to the employees' acceptance committee of



Board Chairman Huggins gets an "E" pin from Victoria Capasso.

three men and three women. William P. Knott, head of the plant's safety committee, accepted for the employees in a brief, sincere speech in which he tied in accident prevention as an important aid to increased production. He closed with the roundly cheered statement, "Production is what we want and it's what we're going to give."

An inspiring address by Major Robert G. Allen, executive officer, Philadelphia Ordnance District, climaxed in the presentation of the Army-Navy "E" pennant to the men and women of the Fidelity Machine Co. He emphasized that quality production in sustained volume, turned out

ahead of schedule, was vital support to fighting men on all fronts.

Herbert W. Anderson, president and general manager of the Fidelity Machine Co., accepted the burgee in the name of the organization with a tribute to the men and women whose whole-hearted teamwork made it possible to finish the first major contract five months and seven days ahead of schedule.



President Anderson and Chairman Huggins pose with women officers of the various services.

To emphasize this fighting, teamwork spirit, he asked the 25 men who had worked all of Christmas Day on an emergency job to stand up. They were greeted with rousing applause. He dwelt on the inventive genius and productive ingenuity of such men as Walter Larkin, chief engineer, and Victor Hendrickson, plant manager, and on the faithfulness and loyalty of George Stevenson, 83 years old, who has never missed a day in the time he has been with Fidelity. "Our pennant," he said, "proudly flying, will serve as an inspiration to all of us. Management, men and women of Fidelity as one, pledge our boys and our country that we will never let them down."

At the close, President Anderson led those present in the singing of "America." An interesting innovation in Army-Navy "E" events was the presence of women officers from all the armed branches. The U. S. Marine Corps was represented by First Lieutenant Helen Perrell, Women's Reserve U. S. M. C., in the first public appearance in the uniform created for this branch. Ensign Geneva Millett represented the WAVES and Lieutenant Elizabeth S. Davies the WAACS.

This innovation struck a warm response among the women workers in the plant as evidence of the recognition of the part being played by women in war and industry. Every

(Continued on Page 56)



Among those officiating at the Fidelity ceremony were, left to right, Major Robert G. Allen, Victor Hendrickson, Walter Larkin, G. I. Davenport, Victoria Capasso, Herbert W. Anderson, Marie Doctorman, G. Ellsworth Huggins and Lieutenant E. C. Carpenter.

HOW TO SOLVE

Operating Problems

with *Correct Lubrication*

1. LEAKAGE ALONG THIS SHAFT CAN RESULT IN EXCESSIVE "OIL THROW"

2. CLOGGED OIL PASSAGES CAN CAUSE OVER-HEATING AND COSTLY WEAR

4. KEEP OIL AT CORRECT LEVEL TO PREVENT CHURNING AND FOAMING

3. THE OIL MUST HAVE HIGH FILM STRENGTH AND PERSISTENCE OF FILM TO MINIMIZE "OIL THROW" AND WEAR

End Comb Box Trouble

PROBLEM: Excessive heating and leakage are the chief comb box lubrication "troubles." They result in "oil throw" and staining of yarn. Heating can be due to unsuitable lubricant, clogged oil passages or high oil level which causes excessive churning. Leakage can result from wear, improper setting, excessive foaming or incorrect venting of the box.

ANSWER: Use an oil specially designed for this type of problem, and be sure the oil is kept at the right level.

You'll find Gargoyle Vactra Oil is ideal for this application. Its high film strength and persistence of film help minimize wear and "oil throw." It will not leave clogging deposits in oil passages. The Socony-Vacuum man will gladly advise on correct oil level.



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CALL IN SOCONY-VACUUM

PERSONAL NEWS

T. W. Borland, manager and a partner at Cartex Mills, Salisbury, N. C., has been elected chairman of his county Boy Scout district.

Major Charles E. New, formerly of Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now taking special instruction at New York University.

Lieutenant (jg.) E. S. Nicholas, formerly with Abbeville (S. C.) Mills, has been transferred from Pensacola, Fla., to Norfolk, Va., by the Navy.

Dr. H. W. Jordan, president and manager of Jordan Spinning Co., Cedar Falls, N. C., has been named a member of his county board of education.

W. R. Thigpen is now night superintendent at Hill Spinning Co., Roseboro, N. C. He has recovered from injuries received in an automobile accident some time ago.

W. M. McLaurine, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, recently addressed the Rotary Club of Greenville, S. C.

J. B. Humbert, manager of Lonsdale Co., Seneca, S. C., was chairman of the Red Cross War Fund drive in Oconee County, S. C.

Zeb Simmons of Greer, S. C., has accepted a position as inspector of textile plants, with headquarters at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co., Kanapolis, N. C., has received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C.

A. C. Lineberger has sold his interest in National Weaving Co., Lowell, N. C., to Beaunit Mills, Inc. He was manager and vice-president of the firm.

Second Lieutenant W. S. Nicholson, Jr., graduate of Clemson Textile School and son of the treasurer of Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has been assigned to Love Field, Dallas, Tex.

J. C. Self, Jr., son of the president of Mathews Cotton Mill and Greenwood Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C., has been promoted from first lieutenant to captain at his Army post on the Pacific Coast.

Among textile manufacturers appointed by the War Production Board to advise on problems relating to the industry were D. W. Anderson, treasurer of Pacolet (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and S. H. Swint, president of Graniteville (S. C.) Co.

W. Y. Ball, formerly of Gem Yarn Mill, Cornelius, N. C., is now assistant superintendent of Cramerton (N. C.) Mills.

Bob Moreland, of the Hollister-Moreland Co., is now residing at 178 Victoria Road, Spartanburg, S. C., having recently moved to that city from Atlanta, Ga., his former home.

E. A. Terrell, president of Terrell Machine Co., spoke recently to a class at Queens College, Charlotte, N. C., on the operation of a war production pool which he has been instrumental in directing.

Fred W. Howe, Jr., former manager of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works sales office in Charlotte, N. C., was elected a vice-president of the company at a recent meeting of stockholders and directors.

Lieutenant James J. Boyle, son of Joseph J. Boyle, secretary of Cannon Mills, Inc., New York City, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Purple Heart for "extraordinary heroism" in Air Force operations.

Miss Nancy Murchison, daughter of Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, was married March 12 in Chapel Hill, N. C., to Lieutenant C. C. Bream of the U. S. Navy.

H. I. Harris is now superintendent of Greenville (N. C.) Spinners, Inc., succeeding J. T. Honeycutt, resigned. James Anderson is now master mechanic, D. D. Everett overseer of carding, and W. B. James shipper and cotton weigher.

James Cook, who recently retired as general manager of Excelsior Woolen Mills, Union, S. C., after spending 25 years in the textile industry, has purchased a farm near Cleveland, Tenn., where he plans to operate a dairy and raise beef cattle.

W. L. Balthis, prominent textile executive, recently served as chairman of the Gaston County (N. C.) Red Cross War Fund drive. S. M. Butler, another textile executive, assisted him as chairman in Cherryville, N. C. Balthis is president of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, and Butler past president.

A. B. Hammond, formerly assistant superintendent of Berryton (Ga.) Mills, is now vice-president and general manager of the firm. He succeeds the late Dr. J. N. Cheney as vice-president. J. O. Dendy, formerly overseer of spinning, is now superintendent. "Abie" Hammond and J. O. Denby have been connected with the firm many years. T. B. Reynolds, former superintendent, now holds a similar position at Oconee Mfg. Co., Whitehall, Ga.

Houghton Wool Tops

PROMPT SHIPMENT ALL GRADES ON SHORT NOTICE

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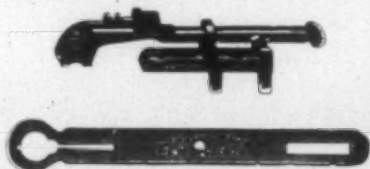
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NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

MILL NEWS

SENECA, S. C.—Five hundred employees of the Lonsdale Co. have voted to give one day's pay to the Red Cross war fund, the campaign for which is now underway.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Burlington Mills Corp. has been granted a permit from City Building Permit Clerk J. A. Tucker to construct a \$4,750 addition to a converted dwelling on Price Street. The new extension is necessary to provide more office space.

FOREST CITY, N. C.—Names of the 37 men from Alexander Mills who are now in the nation's armed services are carried on the company's 1943 calendar, which has been distributed to employees of the plant.

The calendar shows the American flag flying in the breeze in a four-colored picture. Beneath this is the inscription: "Presented in honor of our associates who entered the armed services of the United States in 1941 and 1942."

MCCOMB, MISS.—Plans are being made by the Sanders textile mill interests to take over and operate a plant in the building formerly known as the Van Dyke Knitting Mill. A survey to find out the availability of labor has been conducted, and more than 200 persons have applied for employment. If the contract between owners of the Van Dyke building and the Sanders interests is carried through approximately 300 persons will be employed.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Parachute cloth—not just one kind, but four different types of parachute cloth are being made for Army use by Carter Fabrics Corp., which has home offices and a plant in Greensboro and another plant in South Boston, Va.

You've seen a man jump from an airplane, pull a cord and float safely to earth, buoyed by the huge parachute that has spread out above him. The local fabrics corporation makes parachutes for men.

But did you know that there are parachutes for flares, for fragmentation bombs and for cargo? Each demands a different type of cloth and Carter Fabrics Corp. makes them all.

The corporation is a comparative youngster among industries—it began functioning in 1937—but it's one that has already grown rapidly.

Its executives are all Greensboro men. W. J. Carter is president and treasurer; H. C. Carter is vice-president; C. E. Baxter is secretary and assistant treasurer and J. A. Lybrand, Jr., is assistant secretary.

Parachute cloth is not Carter Fabrics' only contribution to the war effort. A worker at each of its plants has been appointed salvage manager to gather scrap metal. Workers have first aid training which prepares them for on-the-spot care in case of accident, and company officials are strongly behind the ten per cent payroll deduction plan for the purchase of war bonds.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—The Army Ordnance Division at Birmingham, Ala., has notified the Owen Osborne Co. here that it has been awarded a contract to manufacture 80,000 parachutes for the Government, according to L. F. Quinlan, company president.

Work on the order has already begun and it is expected to require about six months. The plant, which now manufactures ladies' hose, has employed an additional 200 workers and increased its payroll at least \$3,000 per week.

The parachutes are being made in the new building adjoining the original factory which was completed about the time silk was frozen by the Government. The new contract does not affect activities of the original plant, now manufacturing hose from other products than silk.

COLERIDGE, N. C.—"Out of the cotton boll to the fighting fronts" is the wartime slogan of Enterprise Mfg. Co.

Before the war Enterprise listed among its products yarn for the nation's largest carpet and rug manufacturers, cotton wrapping twine for hundreds of grocery, hardware, department stores and meat counters and Pocahontas and Battle Axe brands of tobacco twine for tobacco farmers throughout Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Now the company has converted itself to the manufacture of materials for leggings, water bags, tarpaulins, tents and gun and supply covers.

Two hundred men are employed by the company, which was chartered in 1904. The company operates its own power plant with Diesel engines, steam engines and water turbines.

COLUMBUS, N. C.—Establishment of a new textile manufacturing plant to utilize the old Kalterman and Mitchell weaving plant at Columbus has been announced by R. Bruce Etheridge, director of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development.

Although it is known that the mill intends to produce woven textile products, Director Etheridge stated, the officials have not made known further plans.

Incorporators of the new company, known as the Columbus Mills, Inc., will be W. S. Green, M. R. McCown and J. T. Arledge, all of Tryon, N. C. Mr. McCown is attorney for the corporation.

Details of acquisition of the property at Columbus are expected to be completed shortly and the plant will go into operation soon afterwards, Director Etheridge has been advised. The deal which brought about the sale of the mill property was promoted through the division of commerce and industry of the Department of Conservation and Development and is one of numerous projects on which the division has been working for some time.

Officials of the firm have indicated that when the new plant is in full operation, it will employ a total of about 100 workers.

Laurel FINISHES ALSO serve

—behind the man behind the
supply trains and the supply
dumps—the Quartermaster

who keeps our fighting army
in clothes and supplies. Laurel Oils and Finishes are helping
manufacturers speed deliveries of the miles of knit
and woven fabrics, the mountains of hose, and the
myriad items that "combat maintenance" covers.

For over 30 years Laurel technicians have worked out
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Throw your scrap into the fight!

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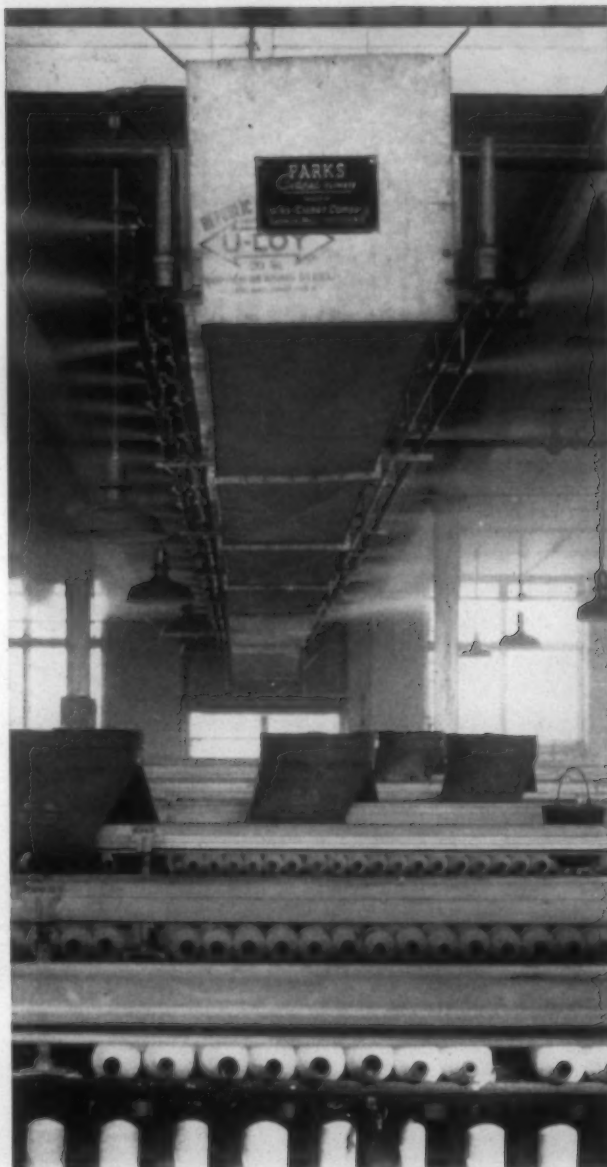
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Published Semi-Monthly By

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

They Plan For Us

The recent report of the National Resources Planning Board was prepared by a committee headed by William Haber, professor of economics, University of Michigan.

The other members are: William W. Alexander, former administrator of the Farm Security Administration; Corrington Gill, former assistant commissioner of the Work Projects Administration; Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor; Mary E. Switzer, assistant to the administrator of the Federal Security Agency; T. J. Woofter, Jr., director of Research for the Federal Security Agency; C. M. Bookman, executive vice-president of the Cincinnati Community Chest; Fred K. Hoehler, executive director of the American Public Welfare Association; and the Rt. Rev. Francis J. Haas, dean of the school of science of Catholic University.

No matter how high may be the ideals of those who compose this group, which has laid down a program for the regulation of the lives of 130,000,000 people, it must be admitted that none of them have ever had to meet a payroll or have operated a business whose success depended upon them.

All of them are in positions where their salaries will continue during periods of business depression and where they do not have to pay much attention to business conditions.

While their motives may be good, each of them is sitting in a "soft spot" and have none of the worries

or responsibilities which confront business and professional men.

From such a position they presume to plan an economic and social program to regulate the lives and the livelihood of the American people from the cradle to the grave; to guide, control and regulate the commerce and industry and agriculture of the nation, its transportation and power system, its health, education and social welfare, the relations between workers and employers and almost all other human relations.

Plans for our future have been made by a group who live upon money collected from taxpayers and benevolent persons and it was but natural that they should visualize a similar existence for all citizens.

Washington Contacts

As member of the Associated Business Paper Editors, the editor of this journal has visited Washington several times since World War II began and has participated in prearranged interviews with leaders in our war and war production program.

These interviews are always "off-the-record" but they do give us an opportunity to obtain an inside and true picture of the situation.

On Monday, March 8th, we were in Washington for a series of interviews.

During a breakfast at the Statler Hotel Senator Hawkes of New Jersey spoke upon the efforts now being made to "liquidate free enterprise." Senator Hawkes, contrary to the suggestions of political friends, based his recent election campaign upon opposition to the closed shop and was elected by a 50,000 majority. He made the remark that the English price control board employs ten lawyers, but that the OPA already has on its payroll 2,700 members of the legal profession. He will undoubtedly occupy a prominent position in the Senate.

J. A. Krug, WPB director of utilities, stressed the importance of timing in our war effort.

At 11 a. m. at the new Pentagon Building, which covers the face of the earth and makes one shudder when he thinks of the salaries which must be paid in post-war days to keep it filled, we interviewed General Somervell, chief of the Army Services of Supply, and his assistants, General Gross and General Clay. We were struck with the fact that the strain under which General Somervell has been living has caused him to age very much since we interviewed him six months ago, but were encouraged by what he said about the supplies reaching our soldiers abroad. He said that supplies now going to China by transport planes had almost reached the top level of those which went over the Burma Road.

At a luncheon at the Statler Hotel the new price administrator, Prentis Brown, made a very fine impression as he discussed the problems of his office.

It was very evident that Mr. Brown, while determined to enforce necessary rationing, was opposed to any rationing which was not necessary.

At 3:30 p. m. we met with Donald Nelson, Gardner Cowles, Colonel Robert Wood Johnson and Elmer Davis.

We learned that the production of war materials was progressing satisfactorily and was nearing its probable peak.

While asserting that there could be no slackening in our war efforts, Donald Nelson showed that he was giving considerable thought to post-war problems, especially the stocks of goods, including textiles, which would be left in Government hands.

We were not well impressed by the remarks of Elmer Davis. He appeared to us to be too much interested in politics whereas the others we contacted were interested only in the successful prosecution of the war.

At a dinner at the Statler Hotel Colonel John Jesslyn Llewellyn, British minister in charge of procurement in the United States, told us about the progress of the war in England.

Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of WPB, avoided making an address but invited questions and gave much information through his answers.

At 8 a. m. Tuesday we left for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds at Aberdeen, Md., and spent a full day examining guns, tanks and anti-aircraft weapons, including several new weapons and many which have been captured and examined. We are not permitted to describe the weapons we saw, but they ranged from a small carbine to very large guns.

All were explained by officers equipped with loud speakers and all were demonstrated.

We can say now as we said after a similar set of interviews several months ago, that we feel that our war effort and the production of war materials is in good hands and that an excellent job is being done.

Very few New Deal politicians have a part in the program.

March 2nd vs. March 6th

March 2nd:

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia—General Douglas MacArthur announced today that a Japanese convoy is approaching the northern coast of New Guinea and that the Allied air force is preparing to attack it.

March 6th:

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia—Allied air forces have completed mopping up the remnants of a 22-ship Japanese convoy shattered in the Bismarck Sea, and "there is scarcely a survivor of the 15,000 Japanese troops so far as is known.

The Allied planes, which already had knocked 82 Japanese planes out of action as well as destroying the convoy's 10 warships and 12 transports, wiped out barges, lifeboats and rafts from the sunken enemy vessels.

Legislature Commends North Carolina Textile Foundation

In response to a suggestion contained in a special message from Governor J. Melville Broughton the Legislature of North Carolina adopted the following resolution by unanimous vote of both houses:

"Whereas, the leaders in the textile industry of North Carolina, recognizing the need for research and education in the science of textiles beyond that now available to the industry, caused to be organized on December 31, 1942, the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc.; and

"Whereas, Article 3 of the Certificate of Incorporation of said North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., states:

" 'The objects and purposes for which the corporation is formed are to aid and promote, by financial assistance and otherwise, all types of textile education and research at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina, at Raleigh, North Carolina;' and

"Whereas, the textile industry of North Carolina has already contributed to the principal of said North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., more than three hundred thousand dollars, an amount which in the opinion of the founders of this agency will be very substantially increased; and, whereas, the establishment of such foundation and the creation of such fund for the purposes stated will immeasurably enlarge and enhance the work of the Textile School of State College and assist greatly in the training of leadership in the textile industry in the coming years;

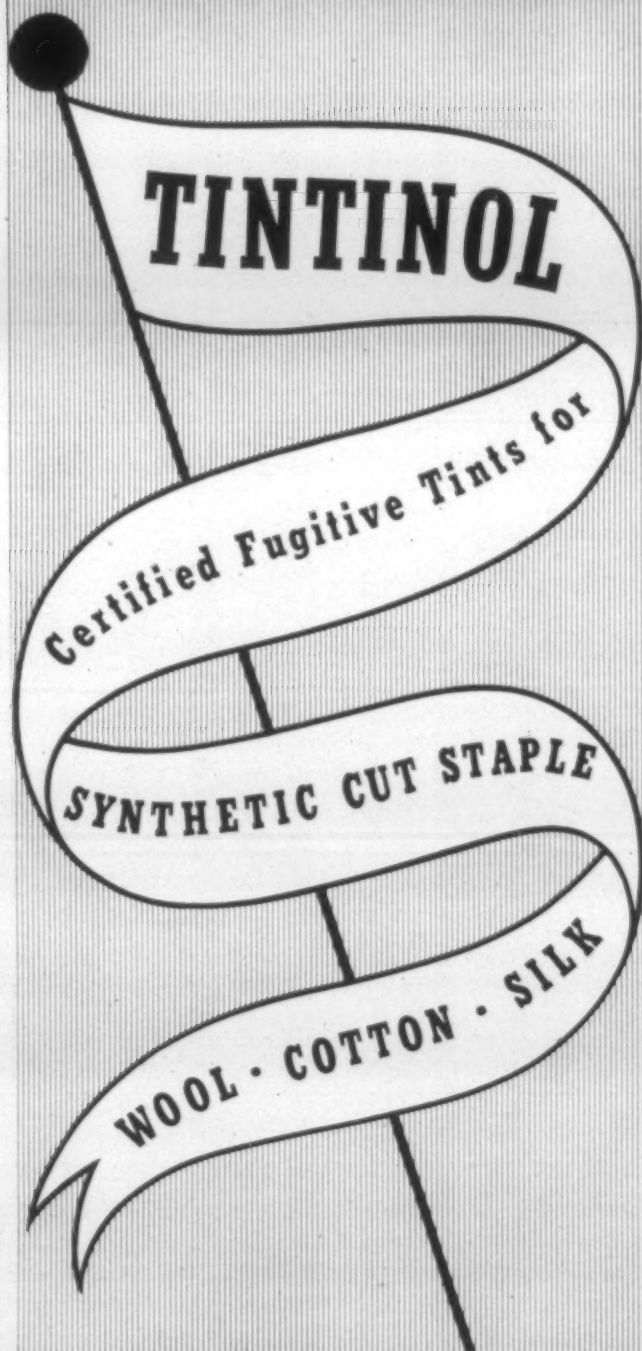
"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring:

"Section. 1. That we deem the establishment of this Foundation as highly beneficial to the state and express our thanks and appreciation to those who have contributed to this cause, including the officials of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., President W. J. Carter of Greensboro, Vice-President A. G. Myers of Gastonia, Treasurer W. H. Ruffin of Durham, Secretary David Clark of Charlotte, and Directors W. J. Carter, J. Spencer Love, John H. Voehringer, K. P. Lewis, C. A. Cannon, R. H. Johnston, David Clark, B. B. Gossett, R. S. Dickson, E. A. Terrell, R. L. Harris, K. S. Tanner, A. A. Shuford, Jr., J. Ed. Millis, O. Max Gardner, H. M. Slater, Luther Hodges, R. M. Hanes, A. G. Myers, A. M. Dixon, S. W. Cramer, W. B. Cole and W. L. Manning.

"Sec. 2. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 3. That this resolution shall be in force and effect from and after its ratification."

"THEY ARE ALL FUGITIVE"



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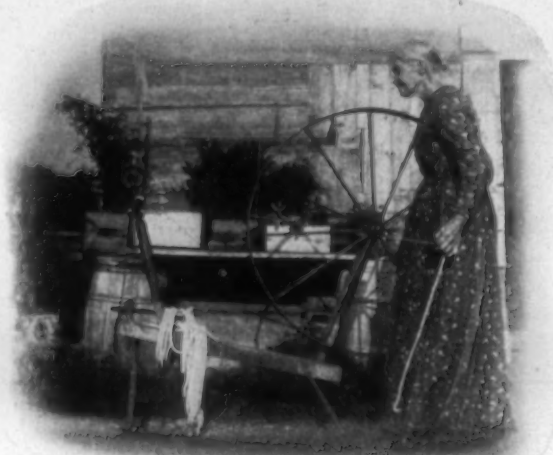
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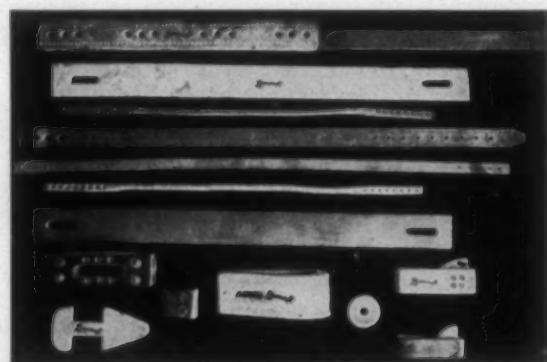


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CAROLINA SUPPLY COMPANY — GREENVILLE, S. C.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Turning Minus Products Into Plus Ones

By GEORGE BROWN

ON reading that great book, *On Being a Real Person*, by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, the writer was struck by the forcefulness of a quotation from Dr. Alfred Adler. Dr. Adler, in speaking of handicapped persons who deny self-pity and through their inner self, pluck, and ability, "turn a minus into a plus."

Not that many complaints are heard nowadays among dyers, chemists and finishers but border-line remarks such as "Are those the only dyestuffs and chemicals that you can let us have?", are often heard.

Yet there are many dyeing and finishing plants that are doing bang-up jobs on civilian goods by being real chemists, dyers or finishers, and not complainers.

These men are real thinkers and they can be rightly classed as real followers in the footsteps of the great leaders and pioneering chemists who have helped make the textile dyeing and finishing industry one of the great assets of this country, as well as others in our modern time.

Kekule's Theory

Kekule formulated the Kekule Theory (Benzene Ring), which has been the basis of the study of coal tar intermediates and the development of aniline dyestuffs of today as well as the countless pharmaceuticals for modern medicine. So Kekule is rightly classed as the father of modern organic chemistry, in that he worked out a workable theoretical basis whereby scientists could have a mutual understanding of their studies and not continue in a Tower of Babel as so many sciences have for the past hundred years.

Some of the wits among the older scientists would poke fun at Kekule and his Benzene Ring Theory by saying that it resembled a serpent entwined around itself, and they in their cynicism sometimes would remark that Kekule originated this snake ring theory because he was in his cups and during some convivial evenings he would see snakes and that this was the origin of the Kekule Benzene Ring Theory; these wits have long passed away but Kekule and his theory still stand as the capstone in the progress of organic chemistry.

Gräbe and Liebermann were the first chemists to synthesize and prepare a natural dye in a laboratory. They prepared synthetic alizarine in 1868, thus giving to the textile industries a cheap and uniform supply of alizarine for the making of Turkey Red instead of depending upon the madder growers of France and elsewhere.

The synthesizing of alizarine in 1868 was followed by experimentation into making synthetic indigo by Beyer, Emmerling and Engler during 1869-1870.

World's Most Widely Used Dye

This struggle to find simple, inexpensive and practical methods to manufacture synthetic indigo extended from 1870 to 1897, when the first synthetic indigo was placed on the market.

Then another ten years passed before the manufacturing processes were brought to a point where synthetic indigo had practically displaced the natural indigo in the world's market.

Natural indigo ranged from one to two dollars per pound while it was king, but gradually the price of synthetic indigo has decreased until the past few years it ranged around 20 cents per pound.

At one time the growing of indigo on eastern South Carolina plantations was a major industry, then gradually the indigo plantations of Java, India and China, due to their low labor costs, put the South Carolina indigo growers out of business.

These tropical and Asiatic plantations were then displaced to a large degree by the production of synthetic indigo.

Indigo is one of the oldest known dyes, having been brought to and used by the ancient Egyptian dyers during the 1600-1700 B. C. era. It is still the most widely used of blue colors on the face of this earth. Through the manufacture of a pure and uniform indigo, many more millions have benefited than probably could have been benefited if indigo was still produced only through natural growth.

This synthetic manufacture of alizarine and indigo has led to the development of hundreds of other dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals and organic chemicals that have benefited mankind in many ways and forms of scientific progress in medicine and living conditions.

Synthetic Yarn Miracles

To discuss further the numerous difficulties that chemists had to overcome in the manufacture of coal tar dyestuffs might be boresome to the reader, so the writer will list a few of our miracle workers in the manufacture of synthetic yarns.

During World War I in England there was developed a special dope to apply to the wings of the airplanes of that

era to help preserve fabric, as well as to allow a degree of water-proofness. This dope was a preparation of cellulose acetate prepared by inventive wartime chemists and it fulfilled its mission very successfully, though by modern comparison it would appear quite antique and useless.

At the close of World War I, the plants making this acetate cellulose dope were left idle. But not for long, for two wide-awake and ingenious young chemists, Camille and H. Dreyfus, saw the possibilities of making synthetic yarns out of this cellulose acetate dope solution.

Celanese Resulted

Through their hard work and ingenuity celanese (acetate rayon) was made. This synthetic fiber was highly moisture resistant, having a low hygroscopic moisture take up, though possessing good tensile strength. The inventors had perfected the manufacture of a synthetic yarn but it could not be dyed like cotton; wool or silk, which were the natural fibers used by the textile industry chiefly.

In addition it was found to be difficult to weave and knit due to its low hygroscopic moisture pick-up.

To many a man in the chemical and textile industries, having spent a long period of experimentation and development, then to have a product that could not be woven, knitted or dyed by any suitable or satisfactory group of dyestuffs, such a situation would be a truly disheartening state of affairs.

The makers of celanese, by studying these negative properties of the yarn, such as its non-affinity for majority of direct cotton, wool and silk colors, recognized this property as a potential outlet for their new yarn. They then persuaded textile manufacturers to use the product as a decorative effect fiber, thus permitting it to be the white yarn in the design as it would resist other types of dyestuffs.

In a very short time the textile industry found the celanese (acetate rayon) fiber satisfactory and inexpensive as an effect (white) fiber on yarn. This use created a small demand but at least gave the developer of celanese yarns an idea to work on. This idea might be summarized concisely: here is a satisfactory effect fiber for decorative purposes that is not stained or dyed by a majority of the widely used cotton and silk dyestuffs. Now new dyestuffs must be developed to dye it, and these colors, if possible, must be free from staining cotton and silk, especially cotton. (The writer has summarized the possible idea that the developer may have had, or at least what time has shown through the development of celanese and acetate yarns and their widespread use.)

The Dreyfus brothers, through their experimental staff, developed the SRA colors for the dyeing of acetate rayon (celanese). G. H. Ellis and the British Celanese Corp. produced the SRA colors which were so named because they were prepared with sulfo-ricinoleic acid, which acts as the dispersing medium for the dyestuffs. The dyestuffs



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

used in the SRA group were chemically akin to vat and basic colors.

The introduction of SRA colors for the dyeing of acetate rayon (celanese) then placed this new synthetic yarn on an equal footing with the natural fibers, such as cotton, silk and wool, in that it could be used in the make-up of fabrics using these yarns and still would be processed as a distinct fiber.

Then rapid development and manifold uses of acetate rayon (celanese) took place. These were: (1) it was used in men's half-hose to replace silk because it could be knit and cross-dyed easily; (2) it was used in with viscose rayon in the widespread manufacture of acetate-viscose rayon crepes replacing the more expensive silk crepes.

(To be continued)

Chemical Firms in War Merger

The formation of a new firm, Sulphonics, Inc., to produce military chemicals, was announced March 11 in Baltimore, Md.

The new organization, owned jointly by Standard Wholesale Phosphate and Acid Works, Inc., of Baltimore, the Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., and the Morton Chemical Co. of Greensboro, N. C., is incorporated under Maryland law.

At the organization meeting, George A. Whiting, presi-

dent of the Standard Wholesale and Acid Works, was elected chairman of the board of directors, while Joseph R. Morton, president of the Morton Co., was elected president.

Other officers named were C. W. Gilchrist, president of the Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, vice-president, and E. T. Enchelberger, secretary-treasurer of the Standard Wholesale and Acid Works, secretary-treasurer.

Contracts for equipment have been let for a newly-completed plant in the Curtis Bay section. It is expected to begin operations within 60 days.

Harry Carter Selected for Army Course

Harry C. Carter of Greensboro, N. C., general superintendent of Carter Fabrics Corp., South Boston, Va., Stanley (N. C.) Mills and S. Slater & Sons, Slater S. C., has been selected by the War Department to attend a special orientation course at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The course is for civilians selected from among civic, business and professional leaders of the country. The curriculum includes Army organization, staff procedures and logistics. Purpose of the course is to acquaint representative citizens with the Army and its problems in order that they may resume the conduct of their part of the war program with more complete understanding of current and future problems. The course began March 15 and will last until April 10.



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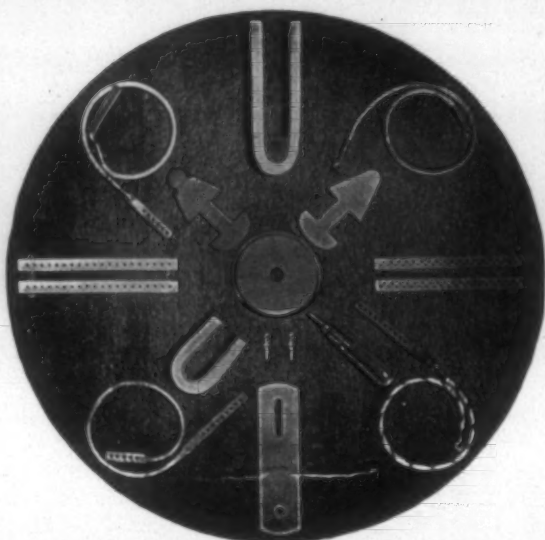
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American Ingenuity Goes To War With Textiles

Automobile gears made of cotton may sound fantastic—but that's one of the things we'll be having after the war. For shortages produced by war needs have stepped up American ingenuity to a dizzy pace, declares an article in the March issue of *Coronet* magazine. War deprivations are being compensated by a horde of inventions and new ways of doing things. For before an American will yield to the ersatz bogey-man, he'll wangle some sort of substitute out of what he has for what he hasn't and can't get.

In laboratories, workshops and other centers of hand-and-brain work, there are achievements which are startling, not to revolutionary in many fields. An American, declares *Coronet*, is not a magician, making something from nothing, but he *is* a genius in making something out of something else. Take the matter of bodily wear—whoever thought of wood in any other connection than Dutch wooden shoes clattering along the street? American textile engineers for one. Since there is a scarcity of wool, they have stripped bark from the giant California redwood trees, shot it to certain mills which, by a patented process, now turn it into a fiber. This, when mixed with a small amount of wool, yields a cloth that chemists say is equal in wear and attractiveness to the purest of wools. It can be used for women's and men's clothing as well as for blankets.

Cotton is known to be useful for almost everything from jumpers to explosives. But the layman would never guess that it can be turned by American chemical genius into gear wheels, superior in some ways to steel. Cotton gear wheels are 30 to 40 times as resilient as steel gears, absorbing vibrations and eliminating the grinding noises of clattering cogs.

Then there is a plastic, known as bagasse, made from sugar cane, which is almost as strong as iron and which can be used in making auto bodies and boats and thousands of other commodities. Now, of course, its use is limited to war needs—but after the war, predicts *Coronet*, there are countless products for which it can be used.

There are hundreds of other synthetics being produced now which are being used for war purposes. But after the war, promises *Coronet*, there will be a feast of new and important materials.

Starch Conservation Is Urged

The War Production Board's priorities department has issued an urgent request to cotton mills of the South not to use priorities or preference ratings to purchase starch during the next few months.

A temporary scarcity of starch exists but the supply will be replenished within a short time, according to WPB. If mills will operate on a close margin until stocks can be augmented, there will be no acute shortage.

A large starch production plant, now under construction, will begin shipments about March 15, according to reports from J. R. T. Bishop of the Department of Agriculture's Food Distribution Administration office in Washington.

Bishop, who handles the problems of Southern agriculture and textiles for FDA, said the supply of starch would also be added to through importations.

Wool Quotas for Civilian Output Raised; No Scarcity Seen

Quotas of wool allocated for the production of essential civilian goods were doubled Feb. 19 by the War Production Board, assuring adequate wool clothing for civilians next fall and winter.

This action, a continuation of the program begun last November to increase production of needed civilian wool products, will make an additional 75 million pounds of wool (greasy basis) available for consumers' needs.

Kenneth Marriner, chief of the wool branch of the textile, clothing and leather division, said that the production of wool goods under the new quotas will make it possible for the industry to produce as much yardage as was produced in a normal peacetime year for civilians.

"In addition," he said, "the type of goods to be produced will be essential fabrics that have the qualifications of warmth and durability."

It was explained that any wool needed to meet the increased production will be imported by manufacturers until the 1943 domestic wool clip becomes available. Mr. Marriner added that woolen and worsted mills are already operating at high production rates, but are being requested to increase their volume wherever possible to assure utilization of the additional wool quotas.

A recent survey of wool goods markets by the *New York Times* disclosed that all talk of clothing rationing was absurd and there would be an abundance of material available for civilian use next fall. Growers, weavers, clothing manufacturers and retailers were covered in the canvass.

Spokesmen for the various branches of the industry said they expected Government demand for cloth and clothing would drop at least 30 per cent during March and April.

Some woolen mills, it was said, were planning production schedules for those months which would include a sharp decrease in styled goods for civilian cutters.

Representatives of wool growers said their main objective at a meeting with the Department of Agriculture would provide that domestic sorts be processed as received and not placed in storage.

One of the principal concerns of the domestic wool dealer, it was said, was the growing stockpile of foreign wool in this country, estimated at 1,000,000,000 pounds now or in the near future. This, together with the domestic clip, comprise the largest inventory any nation ever had at one time, spokesmen said.

Despite trade reports of a rationing order in the offing, a check of clothiers disclosed little scare buying currently, the *Times* said.

Garside Is Economic Research Director

Alston H. Garside has become director of economic research of the National Cotton Council of America. His activities will be devoted to making studies of basic phases of the cotton industry to promote the program of the council to expand the consumption of American cotton.

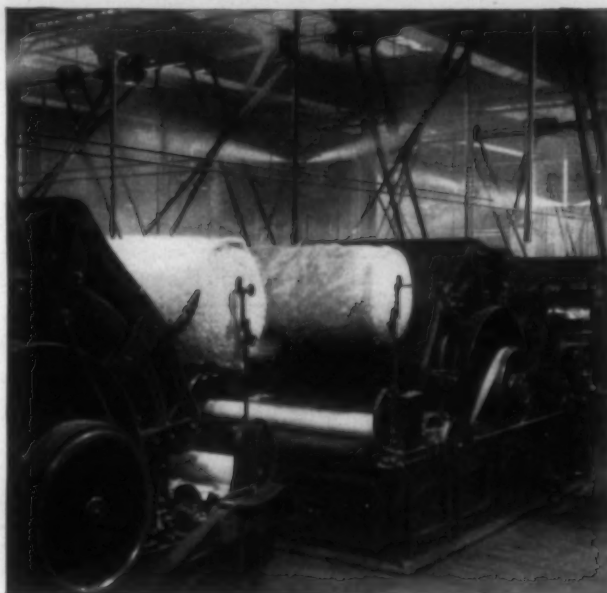
The economic research director's office will be located at 5444 Arlington Avenue, New York City. He is expected to spend a good deal of time in Washington, D. C., but may be reached at our through the New York City address.



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Picker Stick Makers Troubled with Shortage

TO the textile manufacturer this war seems to be just a steady program of adjustments—passing over higher wages, labor shortages, changed constructions of fabrics, etc. A new problem has arisen that is very serious. It affects the procurement of ordinary picker sticks so necessary to keep looms operating on defense materials.

Picker sticks have been standardized as a product of mountain-grown "all white" hickory with red and white, and all red wood *persona non grata* to the mill buyer. With a ceiling of \$125 per thousand board feet for hickory established by the Office of Price Administration, manufacturers of picker sticks have found it increasingly difficult to secure dimension hickory of the proper size and specifications to use for the manufacture of picker sticks. Labor in the forests has become more scarce and higher every month, and last September available supplies of dimension stock for picker sticks suddenly became absolutely frozen.

Buyers of skis for the Army and for Lend-Lease purposes started to bid prices up in spite of the ceiling until finally a peak of \$300 per thousand board feet was being paid while picker stick manufacturers could only pay \$125 for the same measurement. The result obviously was that Government officials cornered the market.

Last September, picker stick manufacturers had stocks of picker stick dimension stock called "picker stick blanks," of more than 2,000,000 pieces in the aggregate of nine months normal supply for weaving mills. At a meeting of the picker stick manufacturers in Charlotte, N. C., March 9 a total stock on hand of 90 per cent of the manufacturers was 247,320 "blanks," with orders for immediate shipment amounting to 309,907 picker sticks. It takes from six to

eight months to properly air dry a picker stick blank.

In January representatives of the picker stick association appeared in all day session before an OPA board of review consisting of representatives of the Army, Navy, Lend-Lease, WPB and OPA, at Washington, with the result that an investigation was started that very day on the part of the lumber division of OPA.

Agents were sent that night to all of the Southern states where hickory is grown, costs of picker stick manufacturers were analyzed and financial statements including profits and losses were immediately presented to OPA.

The picker stick manufacturers association held its meeting March 9 to confer with Barnard Topkis of the OPA's lumber branch from Washington. W. Irving Bullard, president of E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp. of Charlotte, was the host.

The situation at the moment is that Mr. Topkis has returned to Washington to recommend a change in the ceiling of hickory lumber from \$125 to \$200 per thousand board feet. The OPA will shortly announce this revision of ceiling and will advise definitely that no longer can there be any color discrimination between all white, and red and white, or all red picker sticks as tests show that weight for weight, hickory has the same strength and wearing qualities regardless of color. The same price must be paid by picker stick manufacturers for red and white hickory as for all white hickory.

This change in price of dimension stocks means an increase of from four to ten cents each for picker sticks depending upon size, and it is assured that the textile machinery branch of OPA will authorize an increase in price

(Continued on Page 57)

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Many Mills Plan New Operating Schedules After WPB Request Is Made

A large number of textile yarn and fabric mills have advised the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division of WPB that they are planning new operating schedules to increase production—some by longer hours and some by more shifts—Frank L. Walton, director of the division, said March 12. This came as a result of the recent WPB request to mills.

"The textile industry has done an outstanding job in the war effort in increasing production by more than 30 per cent since the start of our program," Walton said. "However, we believe that a further increase is possible if we have the full co-operation of the entire industry."

Walton emphasized that longer hours or three-shift operation may not be the answer in every case to the problem of increasing production. "Many plants with no operating bottlenecks which have been running 40 hours can effect a sizeable increase in output by going on a 48-hour week basis," he pointed out. "However, bottlenecks in other plants sometimes may be corrected through a change in yarn numbers or fabrics to eliminate difficult operating spots in the mill's whole set-up. And it is obvious that weaving plants facing raw material shortages could improve their output if they could get more yarn."

"We can set no formula for each and every plant, since the industry is large and varied, and takes in the cotton, wool and rayon fields."

"For that reason, in requesting the increase in operations, we wanted mills that could operate most efficiently on a 48-hour week to do so, and those which could turn out more on a three-shift basis of operation to adopt that method. The most important point is that each individual mill plans its operations in a manner that will result in maximum production of yarn and fabrics which are of satisfactory quality for all essential uses."

Walton said that WPB recognizes there are a number of problems facing the industry in further increasing production at a time when some have felt they would do well to hold present schedules.

"If any plant has a problem which is an obstacle to greater production we would like to know about it so that we may be of assistance," he declared. "We will be glad to hear from any plant in regard to its particular operating problem."

Walton also said that plans were being developed to help the mills with other production problems, such as absenteeism, and that discussions are now being held with other Government agencies concerned with the problems.

"Repair and maintenance difficulties of textile and fabric mills have already been taken care of through Order P-139 and procurement of repair parts should no longer be a serious problem," he said.

"Production of textile yarn and fabric may not be as glamorous work for the workers as building a bomber, a tank, or a gun, but armament workers must have clothes, and the health and morale of the entire nation is dependent on adequate clothes of all types," he declared.

"Most fabrics and yarns are going directly or indirectly into the military program and into essential civilian needs today. Workers can feel confident that these fabrics and yarns are very essential to the entire war program."

The 450,000 members of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) are prepared to go on a 48-hour week whenever the War Manpower Commission issues such an order to textile mills, Emil Rieve, union general president, said recently.

He said, however, that the union would demand WMC establishment of union-management committees to aid in the application of order; and also that seniority of workers be protected if they are thrown out of work or transferred to other areas through WMC action.

Textile workers under contract to the union are concentrated in the cotton, wool and synthetic yarn centers of New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the South.

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New Post-War Cotton Problems Seen

Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said recently that the cotton industry would face new problems in the post-war period and its solution might lie in an international agreement between the principal cotton growing nations.

"To solve our problems it may be best to sit down around the conference table with other countries' representatives," Hill said.

Reviewing the domestic cotton industry's past difficulties growing out of depressed prices and shrinking world markets, the speaker said in connection with the proposed international action:

"In this way we would endeavor to work out fair shares of the world's market rather than to continue the cut-throat competition that has existed in the past, which has benefited no one.

"I personally have had meetings with representatives of other cotton producing nations within the past two years where this matter has been discussed. Nothing tangible has yet resulted but when a plan of this kind is developed both the trade and the producers should be represented as any such plan will have far-reaching results on their future activities and welfare."

Hill said losses of exports since 1940 has been partly offset by heavy war demand for cotton. He estimated that, based on present domestic consumption, cotton use this year would establish a new record at around 11,400,000 bales.

A.S.T.M. Standards on Soaps, Other Detergents

A special compilation (issued Feb. 1) of all the specifications, methods of analysis, and definitions developed by Committee D-12 on Soaps and Other Detergents of the American Society for Testing Materials gives all of these standards in their latest form. Committee D-12, with leading technologists representing producers and consumers of soaps and detergents has developed 15 specifications and two methods of analysis for soaps and soap products; seven purchase specifications and four analytical methods for special detergents.

The specifications for soap cover bar, chip, powdered, salt water, solid, toilet and other kinds of soap, while other standardized specifications apply to the following detergents: soda ash, caustic soda, metasilicate sodium, trisodium phosphate and others.

To make the first edition of this publication more valuable there are included proposed methods of analysis of industrial metal cleaning compositions, and an extensive annotated bibliography on aluminum cleaning.

Copies of this 140-page publication can be obtained from A. S. T. M. headquarters, 260 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., at the following prices: one to nine copies, \$1.35 per copy; 10 to 49 copies, \$1.10 each.

Saco-Lowell Award March 16

The men and women of Saco-Lowell Shops in Biddeford, Me., will receive the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in war production at ceremonies to be held March 16 at 1:15 P. M.

Plastic Treatment Adds To Durability Of Army Tents

Army tents are now being improved to a degree undreamed of only a year ago through the application of plastics to the duck from which tentage is made, according to the War Department.

The improved process was developed by the Quartermaster Corps which procures duck for all branches of the Government as well as for various arms and services of the War Department. The development of the improved process came as a result of the co-operation of the textile finishing industry and leading plastic manufacturers with technical personnel of the Quartermaster Corps. This development is considered by many to be the outstanding utilization of plastics in the war program.

The procedure involves the application of a plastic composed of esterified rosin combined with phenol formaldehyde resins to ordinary duck material as a part of the fire resistant, weather resistant and mildew resistant compounds previously applied. The plastics component of the compound greatly increases the life of the duck material, improves its water permeability and protects the fire resistant finish against weathering or deterioration in storage.

The value of the plastic addition is greatly enhanced by its ready inclusion in compounds already in use so that the entire protective coating of the tentage can be handled in one relatively simple operation. The compound, fortified by the plastic addition, may be applied with a pad or spread with a knife and dried either over cans or by festooning, as is now practiced.

The newly developed plastic formula has a number of distinct advantages. Not the least of these is the low cost, made possible primarily by the use of resin which is obtainable in large quantities from the trees at very little expense, but that it affords a saving by acting as an extender in the use of phenol formaldehyde resins.

Quartermaster Corps officials also have found it to be a valuable addition to paints and varnishes as a protective coating and it is expected that a number of other uses will be developed.

Some time ago Quartermaster Corps technicians began an intensive study of ways and means of improving Army tentage and succeeded in obtaining various finishes that would give the maximum water, weather, fire and mildew resistance to heavy tentage. At the beginning of the study chlorinated rubber was the only film forming material used to enhance these qualities. A number of other plastic materials were utilized from time to time such as ethyl cellulose, vinyl resins such as is utilized in Koroseal. The new plastic completely displaces chlorinated rubber and provides an improved finish over the formulas where chlorinated rubber is used, thereby releasing that strategic and critical material for other uses in the war effort while at the same time providing longer life and better water repellancy to Army tentage, which includes tents, tarpaulins and truck covers.

Not only is the new plastic cheaper than chlorinated rubber but it is also cheaper than ordinary plastics because it requires less phenol than most other formulae. It is estimated that approximately ten million pounds will be used in Army tentage during the year.



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Curran & Barry	50	Piedmont Processing Co.	64
		Price Spindle & Flyer Co.	72
-D-		Proctor & Schwartz	60
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	72		
Denison Mfg. Co., The	64	-R-	
Dixie Tank & Bridge Co.	3	Ragan Ring Co.	52
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	31	Ray Chemical Co.	66
Dodenhoff Co., W. D.	69	Raymond Service, Inc., Chas. P.	47
Draper Corporation	9	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	40
Dronsfeld Bros.	48	Roy & Son Co., B. S.	71
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	62		
-E-		-S-	
Eaton & Brown	47	Shingle & Gibb Leather Co.	61
Engineering Sales Co.	66	Sinclair Refining Co.	12
		Sirrine & Co., J. E.	72
-F-		Socony Vacuum Oil Co.	29
Franklin Process Co.	6-A	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	52
Fulbright Laboratories, Inc.	62	Southern Standard Mill Supply Co.	47
		Staley Mfg. Co., A. E.	49
-G-		Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	33
Garland Mfg. Co.	62	Stevens & Co., Inc., J. P.	50
Gastonia Roller, Flyer & Spindle Co.	66		
General Coal Co.	11	-T-	
General Dyestuff Corp.	15	Terrell Machine Co.	62
Gill Leather Co.	59	Textile Apron Co.	5
Globe Woven Belting Co.	56		
Greenville Belting Co.	47	-U-	
		U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	19
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H & B American Machine Co.	10	Universal Winding Co.	21
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Houghton & Co., E. F.	25	-V-	
Houghton Wool Co.	31	Vanderbilt Hotel	67
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-I-			
Ideal Machine Co.	63	-W-	
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-J-		Walker Mfg. Co.	66
Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc., E. H.	Front Cover	Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	70
Johnson & Son, Inc., S. C.	65	Wellington, Sears Co.	50
		Whittinsville Spinning Ring Co.	67
		Williams Banding Co.	51
		Windle Co., J. H.	47
		Woonsocket Color & Chemical Co.	47

Will Increase Cotton Acreage Allotment

A ten per cent increase in the national cotton planting allotment for 1943 as a means of producing more vegetable oil for food and protein feeds for livestock will be announced soon by Agriculture Secretary Wickard, according to authoritative officials. Cottonseed is a source of vegetable oil


and protein feed.

Agriculture Department sources who cannot be named said that marketing quotas under which stiff cash penalties are imposed on sales in excess of allotments will be retained.

The new allotment will total about 30,030,000 acres. The national allotment is appropriated among individual farmers on the basis of a formula set up in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

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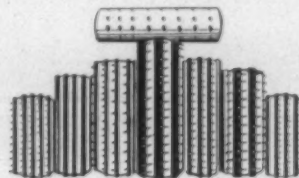
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Army is Extending Its Use of Cotton

WASHINGTON.—The United States Army is still finding new uses for cotton and is trying to increase the production of cotton textiles.

Present production of the mills is not enough to meet the growing demands of the armed services, Lend-Lease and civilians.

Cotton, one of the softest of all materials, is to be used by the Army as a substitute for sheet metal.

Those bits of information are in a letter from Maj.-Gen. W. D. Styer of the Services of Supply to Senator Hattie W. Caraway, Democrat of Arkansas.

The general informed her that definite steps have been taken to effect the substitution of:

1. Cotton for silk in powder bags.
2. Cotton duck for sheet metal in truck body cab tops.
3. Cotton cloth for sheet metal in certain types of airplanes and gliders.
4. Cotton cloth for metal in liquid fuel containers.
5. Cotton yarn to replace manila, sisal, henequen and jute in rope and twines.

The general added:

"The Army was instrumental in assisting the sponsorship of cotton to replace henequen fiber in binder twines, and cotton webbing is being used extensively in replacing linen and leather in numerous items of cloth and equipage."

Mrs. Caraway said the letter was in reply to her request that the Services of Supply do everything it could to push cotton ahead as a war material.

Mrs. Caraway also has started a campaign, she said, to increase civilian uses of cotton for the post-war years. In this connection, she said she had contacted the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture and would begin conferences with representatives of those departments soon.

Maj.-Gen. Styer told the senator the Army has promoted the use of cotton yarn "insofar as production permits," and is co-operating with the WPB in an effort to increase the production of both cotton yarns and fabrics.

He said the shortage of cotton textiles has been made more acute by the fact that cotton is being used to make rope that formerly was made from imported fibers.

In that connection Mrs. Caraway said there is a shortage of cotton textiles but no shortage of cotton.

The limitation Styer spoke of, she said, was a limitation on the capacity of the mills, not on the capacity of the farmers to grow cotton.

Styer commented in the letter that the textile manufacturers report "that one of the most important factors controlling the consumption of raw cotton is the available supply of labor."

New Yarn Size Being Used Widely

The new and highly concentrated size for rayon and acetate yarns designed as Houghton-Size B is finding wide application among weavers, according to E. F. Houghton & Co. This size is used for both warp sizing and throwing. It is particularly efficient on fine denier yarns and for loom finished fabrics. Solutions are neutral, non-foaming and compatible with softening oils such as Houghton's Rayluc 214.

Plans for N. C. Chemical Group Meeting Are Announced

Complete plans for the meeting of the North Carolina Section, American Chemical Society, to be held at 7 P. M. March 25 at the Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C., have been announced.

The gathering will be a dinner meeting, and will feature an address by Dr. Milton Harris, director of research of the Textile Foundation, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Charles H. Stone, chairman, will preside, and will be assisted by Dr. Roscoe H. Gerke, co-chairman. Invocation will be by William M. McLaurine, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Following dinner, the group will be welcomed to Charlotte by David Clark, editor of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. A response to this greeting will be made by Dr. Sherman E. Smith of the University of North Carolina chemical department, chairman of the North Carolina Section.

Dr. Gerke, technical director of the Charlotte plant of U. S. Rubber Co., will introduce Dr. Harris. At the conclusion of his address Dr. Harris will submit to questions from the floor.

Dr. Milton Harris was born in California in 1906. He received his B.S. degree from Oregon State College in 1926, and the Ph.D. degree from Yale University in 1929.

His graduate work was in the field of protein chemistry, from which he proceeded to industrial research on silk.

In 1931 he became a research associate at the National

Bureau of Standards and devoted his time to fundamental research on the chemical and physical properties of the protein fibers, silk and wool; the cellulosic fibers, including cotton, rayons and flax; and the newer synthetic resin fibers such as nylon and vinyon.

In 1938 he became director of research of the Textile Foundation, a position he still holds.

Dr. Harris is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Textile Research Institute, the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, the New York Academy of Sciences, the Washington Academy of Sciences, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Phi Kappa Phi and Gamma Alpha.

Heinzmann Joins American Viscose

Arthur J. Heinzmann has joined the American Viscose Corp. as an assistant in the "Crown" tested department, it was announced March 11. Mr. Heinzmann was formerly connected with the Lawrence Print Works, where he was superintendent of rayon dyeing and finishing, and prior to that was with Pacific Mills in charge of production of rayon dyeing and finishing. In his new position Mr. Heinzmann will work with Arthur R. Wachter in conducting the operation of the corporation's "Crown" tested plan, under which fabrics containing the company's "Crown" brand rayon yarn and staple fiber are tested for service qualities such as colorfastness, tensile strength and dimensional restorability.

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Cotton Goods Market

NEW YORK.—Buyers on the cotton goods market have had a hard time of it lately, since sellers have all but refused to even hear offers.

Buyers on the brink of desperation are hard put to explain just what to expect as a result of the non-committal attitude of sellers. The extended period in which hardly any goods have been coming out is viewed as being the longest that the market has passed through since the national emergency arose. Sooner or later something will develop, many buyers expect, but just when is the question on all lips. In a number of quarters in the Worth Street market the major activity was cleaning up accumulations of detail work, preparing for switching to the new simplified constructions and reviewing the implications in the latest Government orders.

Interest in the market has been basically a one-sided affair, with buyers clamoring for goods and sellers fearful of selling ahead. Holders of priority rated orders are numerous and the demands spread over a wide range of fabrics.

Selling houses in the Worth Street market have spent much time concentrating their attention on meeting the new production requirements under the amended WPB Regulation L-99.

A number of factors in the market have pointed out that, in referring to Government contracts, and compliance, the order states:

No exceptions to the order are allowed except with the authorization of the director general for operations. Contracts or subcontracts for specific Government agencies which can be completed by July 1, 1943, are not subject to the order. This clears up the question on contracts, since those looms not on Government work must switch by April 20, 1943, and June 4, 1943, depending upon the fabric.

From a mechanical viewpoint, the point most frequently raised was whether mills would be able to obtain pick gears quickly enough to effect the change. Ordinarily this is not much of a problem it was indicated, but all looms in each category making the changes in simultaneous periods, the demand for these gears will exceed the supply, it was added.

Observers hope that some resumption of activity might be registered soon inasmuch as most mills and selling agencies are completing the details necessary to effect the transfer to the new simplified constructions. Many of the questions relative to the amended order are gradually being cleared up, with new production schedules likely to be ready very soon.

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Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA.—Observers on the local cotton yarns market express the view that activity during the first two weeks of this month developed a considerable number of small orders (mainly for carded yarns) for civilian purposes, as well as better coverage on Government contracts, especially for knitting yarns.

Present tendency among sale yarn sources is to split civilian orders up. Although this is said to be necessary for proper allocation of supplies among civilian customers, it does foster a duplication of inquiries.

A move toward eliminating bottlenecks in yarn and textile goods production has been brought to the attention of cotton yarn spinners' representatives located in the local market. It is the War Production Board's plan, effective March 15, to have all PD-1A applications for priority assistance handled by the WPB field office nearest the applicant.

As understood, manufacturers seeking what are known as "single shot" preference ratings for use in getting quick action on needed parts for repairs and renewals of spinning, weaving or knitting machinery, or other mill equipment, are likely to find their problems simplified from now on.

Chiefly expedited, it is explained here will be the issuance of preference ratings for particular deliveries of machinery parts and other items of which the value is relatively small. Beginning March 15, the regional WPB offices are authorized to clear all such applications for values up to \$100 per item. On April 15 they can clear them up to \$500 per item. It is to be noted that these ratings do not establish a continuing assistance provided by PRP and CMP orders.

During the first two months of 1943 the combed sale yarn mills in the South appear, on the basis of reports on the local market, to have maintained an average of 120 hours per week operation, resulting in production and shipments about 10 per cent greater than during the like 1942 period.

This did not, however, afford a larger output of single and combed yarn for civilians, because, as compared with a year ago, Government orders are now taking up nearly 25 per cent more two-ply and around 75 per cent more single combed yarn, exclusive of mercerized yarns. The mills reported approximately 25 per cent more spindles in place during January and February, as compared with the year before. Spindle hours increased accordingly.

Reports from Washington have reached the cotton yarn market to the effect that the OPA, noting the many complaints against dwindling spinners' margins under the present price ceiling set-up, has arranged with the CCC to release some of its cotton holdings (Government property), so as to enable the spinners to purchase raw material at lower than the market prices for "free" cotton.

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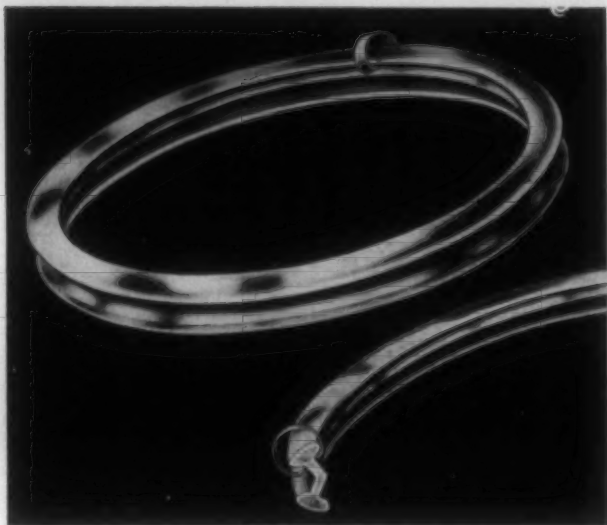
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W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

Cotton-Textile Industry Is Ordered To Simplify Constructions

The War Production Board has ordered the cotton textile industry to simplify constructions of a specified list of fabrics in a move to increase cotton textile production.

Approximately 20 per cent of the total number of looms in the cotton-textile industry are affected by the order. Through the simplification of fabrics, it is possible to produce on these looms about 230,000,000 additional yards of cotton textiles annually, compared with the production which was possible on Jan. 1, 1943, under fabric and loom assignments existing at that time.

It is estimated that this will represent a ten per cent increase in the particular looms involved and a two per cent over all increase in total cotton fabric production.

The action (Order L-99, as amended) also brings within its scope standard print cloth construction and Class C sheetings, in addition to osnaburgs and Classes A and B sheetings previously covered.

The order requires that specified looms weave only fabrics which are listed and prohibits production of any other type of fabrics on these particular looms. If looms are not at present producing the fabrics listed in the order, they must convert within a specified period of time, this varying with each type of conversion.

Previously, the order applied only to osnaburgs and bag sheetings and was intended to increase production of these fabrics to meet both essential civilian and military requirements. Today's amendment represents a broadening of the order's restrictions to cover additional fabrics made in quantities amounting to billions of yards annually for both military and civilian purposes.

In general, the order lowers the filling count for cotton fabrics and simplifies fabric constructions. This will have the effect of centering production on durable and staple fabrics.

No exceptions to the order are allowed except with the authorization of the Director General for Operations. Contracts or sub-contracts for specified Government agencies which can be completed by July 1, 1943, are not subject to the provision of the order.

The order covers all looms operating on the specified fabric constructions as of Jan. 2, 1943, and thereafter.

In discussing the order, Thomas M. Bancroft, chief of the Cotton Branch, WPB, said: "The provisions set forth in the order are the result of careful analysis and collaboration by the Cotton Branch of the War Production Board and industry advisory committees representing those segments of the industry affected. It is calculated that the changes in construction and loom assignments resulting from this amendment will enable the productive machinery involved to manufacture approximately 230,000,000 yards annually more than it was capable of producing on the fabric and loom assignments effective Jan. 1, 1943.

"It will be noted that pickages in the sheeting range of fabrics have been reduced approximately four picks wherever it was felt this change could be made without deterioration of quality. In fact, all the new fabrics have been made, tested and proven satisfactory for the commercial purposes intended and the armed services are currently conducting experiments and tests on a few of the sheetings where rigid specifications must be met. It is hoped that the

results of this research will prove the fabrics are satisfactory for these purposes also.

"The major increase in production of standard print cloth was accomplished through the conversion of 50 per cent of the looms operating on Jan. 1 on 80x80 print cloth of lower picks and sley. In only one case was a non-staple construction developed, namely, in the case of 39-inch 68x64 4.85 yard; the other three constructions having been staple many years.

"While certain conversion periods are permissible under this amendment it is hoped that both the mills and their customers will so collaborate as to bring about the full effect of this increased production at the earliest possible date."

Speed in Return of Empty Ammonia Cylinders Urged

The War Production Board has urged all users of ammonia to speed the return of their empty cylinders to the manufacturers. Steel is not available for new cylinders, and demands for ammonia in war work are so great that all packages must be utilized to the fullest possible extent.

The War Production Board has stated:

"War needs for steel have made it impossible for some time to obtain new returnable steel containers for general use in the ammonia industry. It is obvious that speeding the turnover of returnable containers has the same effect as increasing the supply.

"We ask you to use your best efforts to see that aqua ammonia drums and anhydrous ammonia cylinders do not lie idle for a single day in the hands of ultimate consumers.

"We shall extend our fullest co-operation in assisting you to obtain return of these containers in any case of customer reluctance reported to us."

Large quantities of anhydrous ammonia now are needed by the metal-treating trades for the manufacture of ordnance. These are coupled with normal demands of ammonia for refrigeration.

Manufacturers now have ample stocks of ammonia to take care of emergency needs distributed at key cities over the country.

A large cylinder to carry 150 pounds of ammonia requires 240 pounds of steel, one to carry 100 pounds takes 175 pounds of steel, and the small cylinder for 50 pounds requires 105 pounds of steel. Present inventories of cylinders will have to do the job as long as steel is urgently needed for ships, guns and tanks.

Steel Heddle's Adopted Firm Doing Well

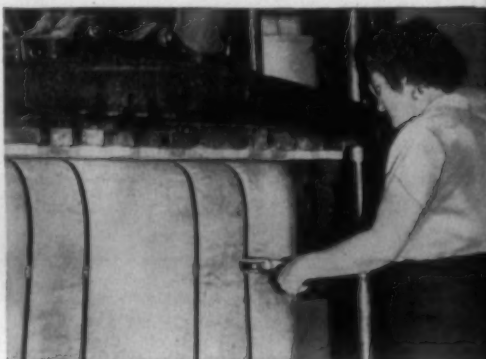
Recently, as stated in a previous issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN, the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia and elsewhere acquired J. F. Johnson & Co., manufacturers of precision tools, ordnance gauges and special machinery in connection with war efforts.

Since acquisition of the Johnson organization, orders have been so great that not only additional floor space has had to be acquired but a large number of skilled workmen.

The business being done far exceeds any expectation which the company had imagined could be possible and only shows what can be accomplished when a completely rounded out larger organization acquires and concentrates on the skill, product and somewhat inactivity of a weaker company.

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CHICAGO

Spindale Mills Promotes Victory Gardens

SPINDALE, N. C.—In order to promote victory gardening in town the Spindale Mills, Inc., is now distributing great quantities of seed and fertilizer to their employees.

Around 450 families connected with the company have responded to a proposition made by the officials to provide every family with materials for making a garden. The project is in full swing at both the Spindale and Cleghorn plants. Officials of the plant consulted Robert Morris, agriculture teacher of the high school, who has been helping each family make plans as to what it should plant. The company is not only furnishing seed and fertilizer, but is having the garden broken up for all the employees who live in town and are making gardens.

The company plans to give four prizes for the best gardens later on in the season.

Sunspun Chenilles Gets War Contract

ASHEBORO, N. C.—Sunspun Chenilles Co., owned and operated by W. L. Schoeneman and Jacques M. Schloss, both of whom reside here, has been awarded a Government war contract. Nature of the supplies to be furnished, however, was regarded as a military secret.

Schoeneman and Schloss have begun seeking expert sewing machine operators for immediate training and work on the contract. Applications are being accepted only through the United States Employment Service here.

Where a Record Speaks Louder than Words

FRANK G. NORTH, Inc., now has attained a position second to none in the manufacture of warp sizes, softeners and gums, both in plant capacity and in quality of products.

With the most modern laboratory and equipment, with a staff of thoroughly qualified chemists and practical mill men whose experience dates back as much as half a century, devoting their entire time and knowledge to the development and manufacture of these specialized products, it is easy to see how such a position has been reached.

The concentrated efforts of FRANK G. NORTH, Inc., will always be turned towards aiding you to secure the most satisfactory quality and production, regardless of fabric constructions or existing conditions.

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Manufacturers of warp sizes and softeners of all types, for use under any existing conditions:

• Cotton and Rayon Sizes and Softeners • Gums •
Tallow • Waxes (Plain and Emulsified) • Oils •
Grease-Rite (Shuttle Tallow) • Warp-Sprays

Northol P. C. for use with any make of machine, for setting twist and conditioning yarns.

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Two Held for Sabotage in Mill

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Edward Scheidt, head of the Charlotte office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said here March 8 that two youths booked as Jack Junior Knox, 18, and William Clyde Knox, 18, both of Lockhart, had been arrested on charges of sabotage.

The youths were lodged in the Spartanburg County jail here on warrants issued by the U. S. commissioner.

The warrant charges that they entered the Monarch Mills plant at Lockhart recently and damaged several pieces of machinery. Federal officials were called into the case because the plant is engaged in large-scale war production work.

Brookside Mills Lauded for War Production Effort

(Continued from Page 26)

and other heavy goods. Having done an excellent job in changing the character of the mill, after all of these years, the management recognized a pending emergency, and went "all out" to undo everything it took so long to do, and changed to something entirely different. When the program was first known to a number of machinery experts, they were dubious about the results and did not hesitate to convey their doubts to Arthur Emery.

Much Equipment Was Changed

Much of the spinning had to be changed to twisters. Generally, the machinery was not adapted to the new tasks for the looms. It was necessary to get all new heddles, new frames, new drop wires, in doing the rebuilding. In changing over the looms, 22-inch beam heads were used to replace the 16-inch ones that previously answered the requirements. All of this also necessitated moving the looms out to widen the alleys in the weave room.

The readjustment of the breakers and the cards, and the long draft that was already in the mill, plus the re-strengthening of the looms, the new spinning rings, all went toward making the complete change possible.

Shelter tent duck is a peculiar construction, say mill men. The settings for weaving are different, and the loomfixers need special instructions.

Strictly speaking, shelter tent duck is not a duck. To offset the unbalance of the mill's production program, it was necessary to purchase something like 30,000 pounds of yarn weekly. At the start, all spinning and weaving had to operate constantly, without interruption. After getting tuned up, the schedules were settled at 144 hours a week for the preparatory equipment, and 120 hours a week for the weaving. The increase in the payroll is described as having been "terrific."

Brookside Mills, located in Knoxville since 1885, is one of the first industries that went to that city. The start was made with 5,000 spindles and 200 to 300 employees, and a capital of \$163,500. Today, the plant has 52,000 spindles in operation, with slightly more than 2,000 workers, a capital of \$1,600,000, and an annual payroll of about two million dollars.

John W. Card is assistant manager; B. W. Bingham is general mill superintendent.

Six Southern Textile Plants Schedule "E" Ceremonies

Six more Army-Navy "E" pennants will have been awarded to Southern textile plants after scheduled ceremonies take place during the next two weeks.

The plants are Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Trion (Ga.) Co.; Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills; Mills Mill No. 1, Greenville, S. C.; Mills Mill No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.; and Fairforest Finishing Co., Clevedale, S. C.

Colonel Thomas D. Lewis of the Army Quartermaster Corps will present Exposition's pennant at the plant March 16. Award of "E" lapel emblems will be made by Lieutenant Albert S. Lewis of the U. S. Navy. Render Garner, assisted by Mrs. Rena Allen, will accept the "E" pins, and George E. Glenn, Jr., president of the firm, will accept the banner on behalf of management and employees.

The Trion firm will receive its award March 18 at 3 p. m. Appropriate ceremonies will be held at the plant.

Colonel D. H. Rubinstein of the Army Quartermaster Depot, Atlanta, will make the "E" award presentation to Newnan Cotton Mills March 20 at 3 p. m. Lieutenant Lewis of the Navy will also be on hand at this event to present "E" pins.

Triple ceremonies will be held for the two Mills plants and Fairforest Finishing Co. March 27. The ceremonies will start at 10 a. m. at the Woodruff plant, move to Fairforest at 12:30 p. m., and then to Greenville at 4 p. m. Lowell Thomas, radio and newsreel commentator, will be master of ceremonies at all three. A number of officials will take part in the awards.

One additional Southern textile manufacturing firm, Tallassee (Ala.) Mills, recently was named to receive an "E" production award. No date has been set for the ceremony.

Vocational Textile School Gets Money

Senator Gregg Cherry of Gaston County, N. C., has succeeded in obtaining passage by the North Carolina Legislature of his bill to allocate an extra \$75,000 for completion of a vocational textile school near Belmont.

The only opposition came from Senator Lanier of Pitt County, who contended that the State had fulfilled its obligation to the school, and that enough money had been spent.

Cherry replied, however, that if more machinery was not placed in the school within 90 days, the Federal Government would transfer \$35,000 worth of machinery it placed there to some school already in operation.

When the school was projected two years ago, he said, the state expected to obtain machinery from North Carolina mills but the war created such demands that the machinery now cannot be spared by the mills.

Long Staple Cotton Supply Runs Short

The Agriculture Department has reported the country's supply of long staple upland cotton may be reduced to less than half a year's requirements by the end of the current marketing season.

This estimate was made in connection with an appeal that Southern farmers increase acreages this year of long staple and higher grade cotton.

Mill Employees May Take Safety Engineering Courses

Courses in safety engineering have been announced for Easley, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Laurens and Seneca, S. C., by S. B. Earle, dean of engineering of Clemson College. The courses are being offered as a part of the war training program of the United States Office of Education.

Primary purpose of the course is to conserve manpower through promotion of safe working practices in industries producing war materials. The training is intended to prepare men for supervisory positions in their organizations and for the conduct of plant safety programs which are aimed at accident prevention.

The State Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries, of which A. Stanley Llewellyn of Inman Mills, Spartanburg, is chairman, is working with Clemson College in the development of the classes.

Men in key or supervisory positions in industry will be eligible for enrollment in the courses. There is no charge for registration, as funds are provided by the Federal Government through the Office of Education. Enrollment is limited to 30 in each class.

Classes will meet twice weekly at night for 16 weeks and a certificate of completion is awarded by Clemson College to each trainee who successfully completes the work.

No Margin for Error!



In action Uncle Sam's "PT" boats clip the waves at 70 miles per hour. If their ignition systems fail — they're dead ducks!

To assure trouble-free timing, ignition systems are insulated with phenolic resins — the best non-conductor yet devised. And that's where pure caustic soda is mighty important — as a vital processing agent in the synthesis of phenol by sulfonation.

Mathieson Caustic Soda finds other important war uses in the manufacture of smokeless powder, rayon cargo chutes . . . in reclaiming rubber . . . and in refining lubricants and high octane gasoline for America's tanks and war-planes.

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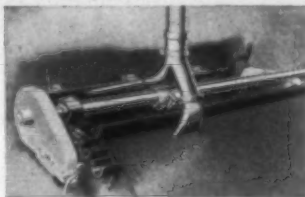
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The Abington Vacuum System performs two important functions:



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To card stripping, the Abington System brings a definite production gain of 4% or more; 60% to 90% saving in stripping cost; improved carding action by eliminating harmful stripping brush action on wires; and often makes feasible an extra stripping per shift as added Product-quality Insurance. For process waste collecting, by means of waste-stations and flexible down-takes, the same vacuum piping collects flat strips, comb noil, card underscreenings, sweepings, picker motes, etc., all delivered to a central waste house.



Abington Vacuum Stripper, as used on revolving flat card, strips cylinder and doffer.

**Used in 700 mills
both wool and cotton.**

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When the Going Is Toughest

It is our belief that no groups of men are working harder or under more trying conditions today than the superintendents and overseers of textile mills. Certainly they are having enough "headaches" without the preventable ones caused by troublesome, undependable equipment.

That's why so many textile mills are shifting to

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—the belts that give better production with less supervision.

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Southern Sales Representative
WILLIAM A. PRINCE, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

Fidelity Gets Army-Navy "E"

(Continued from Page 28)

employee of the company was present to participate in the ceremonies and to partake of refreshments afterwards.

Among the other guests were Major F. A. Lutz, Captain D. H. McIlvaine, Captain J. Crippen, Lieutenant Philip J. Field and Lieutenant W. H. Nichols, for the Army; Lieutenant R. W. Wilson, U. S. N. R., Lieutenant Arthur P. Baugh, Jr., U. S. N. R., and Lieutenant (jg) Frank Lammer. President Anderson accompanied the Army and Navy officers on a tour of the plant.

In peacetime, the Fidelity Machine Co. manufactured a highly complete line of knitting, braiding, spooling and wire-covering machines for the textile industry.

Starting in 1911 as a manufacturer of knitting and textile machine parts, in the comparatively short space of 32 years the company's products grew to embrace more than 300 models of production machines used in the hosiery, underwear, sweater, clothing and braiding industries.

One of the firm's outstanding developments took place in 1926 when it offered to the manufacturers of infants' and children's hosiery a machine known as the Fidelity multi-design true-rib machine. This equipment, developed by the company's own research and engineering staff, made it possible for the first time for American hosiery manufacturers to knit a circular true rib fabric up to 90 colors in a vertical direction, and five colors in a horizontal direction. It provided practically unlimited variety of colors, combinations and patterns, and also for the first time made it possible for manufacturers in this country to duplicate infants' and children's socks produced up to that time only on foreign jacquard flat machines.

The Fidelity Machine Co. got its start as a service machine shop in 1911 as the Fidelity Machine & Manufacturing Co., in a small building on Paul Street in the Frankford section of Philadelphia. The present name came into being in 1920, and two years later company erected its present three-story brick building at 3908 Frankford Avenue.

In August, 1924, H. W. Anderson became president and general manager of the company, and since that time the volume of its business has increased approximately 60 times.

The organization, through its own research and development, has brought forth an ever-increasing number of special machines for the textile and wire industries.

Fidelity Machine Co. took over the Rhode Island Braiding Machine Co. of Providence in 1925. In succeeding years it absorbed the following Philadelphia firms: Thomas Creasing Machine Co., in 1927; Jacob K. Altemua Co., in 1933, and the Germantown Machine Works, in 1939.

The company's peacetime experience in the manufacture of a variety of high accurate and intricate machines was called upon by the Government to aid directly in the war effort, and its "E" award was presented for outstanding production of intricate automatic precision machines for the Army Ordnance Division. One of the pioneer companies to convert to defense work, Fidelity established an around-the-clock working schedule in May, 1941. As a result of this foresight, it was able to deliver at the end of September, 1941, the first wave of several hundred machines to the War Department six months and one week ahead of schedule.

Picker Stick Makers Troubled With Shortage

(Continued from Page 42)

of picker sticks to offset the added cost of blanks by changing the ceiling on hickory lumber from \$125 to \$200 per thousand feet.

W. Irving Bullard stated recently that his company had 400,000 picker sticks on hand one year ago and now has 87,689 with orders for another 54,623. He has started securing blanks on open account to be invoiced when the new OPA hickory lumber ceiling is announced, and has assured his weaving mill customers that their normal requirements will be met.

The OPA ruling on this new ceiling is "now being negotiated" and should be announced the week of March 15-20 without fail. If immediate action is not taken by Washington all available stocks of dimension lumber of picker sticks will be exhausted by May 1. As there is no substitute for a hickory picker stick, it is not beyond reason to expect a hundred thousand looms to be shut down by July.

The OPA ruling will be an emergency one for the states of North and South Carolina, but if Government buyers of skis and products for Lend-Lease do not discontinue bidding \$300 per thousand board feet for hickory there is little hope that wood sawyers will cut hickory for picker sticks at \$200 per thousand feet.

It is a very difficult situation and causes the lumber division of OPA no end of worry because of the effect on all of the ceilings of other hardwoods.

The picker stick manufacturers elected new officers at their March 9 meeting, to serve during the forthcoming year, as follows:

J. C. Tatem of Reidsville, president; C. L. Huffman of Greenville, S. C., vice-president; W. J. Young of Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer; and directors: W. Irving Bullard, Charlotte; D. L. Norris, Greenville, S. C.; and P. E. Yount, Conover.

Attending the meeting, in addition to Mr. Topkis of Washington, were the following manufacturers representatives: W. Irving Bullard, president of E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp. of Charlotte; G. F. Ivey, president of Ivey Mfg. Co. of Hickory; P. E. Yount, secretary and treasurer, and P. L. Yount, president of Hickory Handle Co.; C. L. Huffman, president of Hardwood Mfg. Co. of Greenville, S. C.; D. L. Norris, president, and Miss Virginia Norris, treasurer of Norris Bros. of Greenville, S. C.; J. C. Tatem, president, Harry L. Tatem, treasurer, and J. C. Tatem, Jr., assistant treasurer of J. M. Tatem Handle Co., Eastford, Conn.; W. J. Young, president of W. J. Young Mfg. Co. of Memphis, Tenn., and L. O. Erwin, president of Textile Hardwood Products Co. of Huntsville, Ala.

Textile Club To Hear Arnall

ATLANTA, GA.—Ellis Arnall, governor of Georgia, will be the featured speaker at the April meeting of the Atlanta Textile Club at the Atlanta Athletic Club Monday, April 5, at 12:30 P. M., it was announced by W. M. Babcock, president, at the regular March meeting of the club.

Three new members were elected to active membership. They are Quinton Haynes of Singer Sewing Machine Co., John Robinson of Lane Cotton Mills Co., Mainzer Minton of Lily Thread Co. and Ansel B. Cook of Callaway Mills.

ONYX FINISHES FOR RAYONS



DESPITE war restrictions Onyx chemical research is making progress in the processing and finishing of Rayon Yarns—Fabrics and Hosiery. Each day contributes some improvement that enables mills and dyehouses to make better Rayon products. Onyx research chemists and field technicians working with the textile industry are gradually overcoming many obstacles. Much of the improvements in Rayon can be credited to new finishing materials and methods employed. In this work the Onyx organization have had a long experience and recent intensified efforts gives them an intimate knowledge of the many problems involved. If you too have a problem in Rayon, perhaps Onyx can be of service. Your inquiries are solicited.

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500 White Dextrine medium
soluble and 505 high
soluble to obtain the
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cussed yesterday.
Jim*



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... and when you arrive, taxi right to the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel — the next best place to your own home. If you have ever stopped at the Biltmore, we know you'll come again — if you haven't, then try it on this trip and let us prove to you that there really is a difference in hotels and hotel service. We'll be expecting you! Rates from \$3.00.

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"THE SOUTH'S SUPREME HOTEL"

Duck, Webbing Procurements Centralized in Quartermaster Corps

Purchasing responsibility for all duck and webbing required by the Army has been centralized in the Army Quartermaster Corps and a duck and webbing pool has been established at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot.

With the establishment of the new pool, the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot is now the only official source of standard gray and finished duck and for standard webbing in Army specifications 6-185c, AN-JJ-W-151, and 6-197a; bandoleer webbing described in specifications 6-186, and elastic webbing described in specifications AN-JJ-W-154. Sufficient materials of all these types to meet estimated Army requirements have been procured or are in the process of procurement and are available to prime Army contractors from the pool.

All prime duck and webbing contractors with any and all branches of the Army henceforth will secure the necessary quantities of these materials for conversion into finished Army items from Jeffersonville at the established average prices determined by the Quartermaster General. This makes it unnecessary for Army contractors to attempt to make purchases in the open market and is expected to prevent possible overloading of the duck and webbing industry, according to Quartermaster Corps procurement officers.

Manufacturers desiring to bid on Army procurements may do so by contacting the designated contract officer in the branch with which they propose to do business and obtain the fixed prices for the material. These prices may be used in determining bid offers and successful bidders will then requisition their duck and webbing requirements from Jeffersonville through the same officer.

Contractors doing business with the Quartermaster Corps will continue to deal with appropriate quartermaster officers. However, it is not necessary for contractors serving the air forces, ordnance department and other branches to establish new contacts with the Quartermaster Corps. They may avail themselves of the advantages of the materials pool merely by stating their requirements to the arm or service with which they are doing business.

Other governmental departments also may fill their duck and webbing requirements from the pool by submitting their requirements for half-year periods at least four months in advance of the period in which the merchandise will be required and by directing their prime contractors to obtain the necessary material from the Quartermaster Corps.

S. C. Finishing Firm Chartered

SUMTER, S. C.—The Polly Prentiss Textile Finishing Co., capitalized at \$25,000 and listing at least two New York City residents as officers, has been chartered by Secretary of State W. P. Blackwell.

The firm was chartered to manufacture, finish and launder any and all textile products. Officers listed were: Morris G. Scher, president and treasurer, and John F. Fitzgerald, vice-president, both of 39 Worth Street, New York City, and David Schmeidler, secretary.

A. A. T. T. Committee To Aid In Placing Trained Technicians

The demand at this time for trained technicians for war work in the textile industry has prompted the board of governors of the American Association of Textile Technologists to appoint a new placement committee. W. F. Macia of the A. M. Tenney Associates, and first vice-president of the Association, is to be chairman of this committee.

The need for trained technicians at present is greater than ever because most of the textile manufacturing industry is engaged in considerable research work in connection with the development of new products for the various military services.

It is the purpose of the committee to assist unemployed members in getting properly placed where they can contribute their trained skill to the war effort as well as assisting employers to obtain suitably trained men to fill vacancies on their technical staffs.

The new placement committee does not intend to encourage pirating of technicians in the industry, nor to concern itself greatly with men now employed, but is seeking to establish a system of obtaining positions for trained members who are not employed or who are now engaged in other non-essential fields.

A complete confidential file of men available with their qualifications will be maintained so that the proper information can be furnished employers seeking trained technicians. This committee will strive to co-operate with Governmental and commercial agencies and employers seeking textile technicians in getting the right man to fill the position.

Unemployed A. A. T. T. members seeking work and agencies and employers interested in obtaining trained textile technicians are urged to communicate with W. F. Macia, chairman of A. A. T. T. placement committee, care A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York City. All inquiries will be treated as confidential.

New members accepted at the March meeting were Louis G. Egger, Seneca Textile Corp., New York; Harold Mohns, Jr., Catoir Silk Co., Weehawken, N. J.; W. J. Fullerton, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., New York; and Lieut.-Comdr. Donald W. Twigg, Navy Clothing Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Labor Commissioner Familiar With Textiles

Raymond L. (Buck) Gamble, recently appointed South Carolina Commissioner of Labor, has been with the labor department six months and has been associated with the textile industry during much of his life.

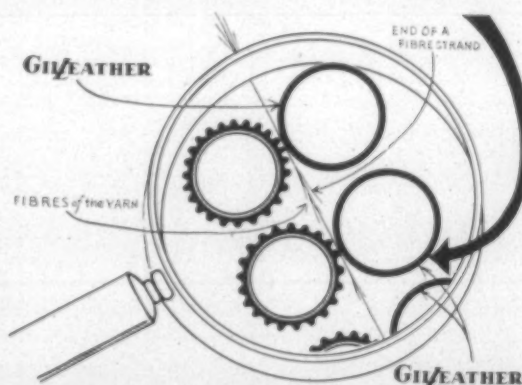
He was first with the Dixie Mercerizing Co., and later worked with the Dixie Spinning Mills while attending the Georgia Tech School of Textile Engineering.

Subsequently he was a designer with Peerless Woolen Mills, later went to Pendleton Mfg. Co. and became its color expert. In 1932 he was made foreman of the cloth mending room and inspector of finished and unfinished cloth.

He left the Pendleton firm and went to Kings Mountain, N. C., but subsequently returned and was later made assistant purchasing agent.



The Cause—A fibre longer than the spacing between the rolls, being tightly gripped by *both* ROLLS, breaks the long fibre, the end of which has a tendency to curl up into a tiny knot.



The Remedy—As fibre strands cannot be commercially had in identical lengths—it is therefore necessary to have the rolls covered with a material that will not only have a positive action in the drafting or drafting of the fibers, but is sufficiently smooth on the surface to permit a long fiber to slip along in case of tension, produced by its being caught by the forward roll.

Cork and rubber have a tight-non-slip grip usually resulting in a broken fiber.

GIL/LEATHER

has the perfect drafting action but also the much needed, characteristic to take care of *this* condition. That is but one of the many simple, important, horse-sense advantages.

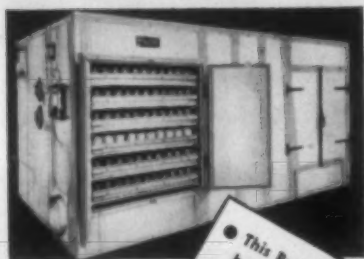
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Package Yarn DRYER

- This Proctor Dryer is used for drying yarn that has been dyed in package form.
- Properly conditioned air is impinged on the packages in an intense and concentrated stream in such a manner that the vapor pressure inside each package is raised to a point where the moisture is forced to the outside surface.
- An ingenious feature automatically reverses the direction of air flow at timed intervals so that the air impinges on the packages, first from one direction, then the opposite.
- The new Proctor Package Yarn Dryer gives operating ease because of its mechanical simplicity . . . drying is speedy and exceedingly economical . . . maximum output is possible in a minimum of floor space.

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by FRANK D. HERRING

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Price \$1.25

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Carolina Textile Firms Give Support To Scrap Drive

(Continued from Page 24)

award possible. The banner will be placed on a flag pole atop the plant directly under the Army-Navy "E" award, which was recently won by the company.

Ferrous metal isn't the only scrap being collected by mills. Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. has turned in 645,852 pounds of rags and waste paper and 2,700 pounds of rubber. Firestone Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., collected 234,360 pounds of non-ferrous metal (brass, copper, lead, zinc and aluminum). Union Bleachery at Greenville, S. C., contributed 286,665 pounds of rags and waste paper.

M. O. Alexander, general superintendent at Woodside Cotton Mills' Greenville plant as well as salvage manager, has found a way to salvage large amounts of rubber. Rubberized pre-fabricated loop pickers used to be thrown away until Mr. Alexander hit upon his idea. He saw that one picker was analyzed to determine its value as scrap rubber. Tests revealed that the device has a fairly high reclaimable rubber content. Scrap dealers agreed to pay from \$15 to \$20 a ton for the cast-off pickers.

In the last war, although there was no particular shortage of scrap, prices rose swiftly, with some grades reaching all-time peaks far above their normal levels. In this war the Government is controlling scrap prices. The Office of Price Administration Price Schedule No. 4 covering iron and steel scrap is a very involved document and cannot be condensed in the limited space afforded here. Sellers of scrap as well as buyers are bound by its rules. Rudimentary knowledge of this scrap price set-up often proves valuable.

Generally, the value of every accumulation of miscellaneous scrap differs. Mixed carload shipments of common steel scrap are priced at the maximum of the lowest priced grade in the lot. Dealers pay more for scrap already segregated.

The War Production Board maintains that "if something hasn't been used for three months, and if someone can't prove that it's going to be used in the next three—find a use for it—or scrap it." In this respect, J. K. Lasser, a nationally famous tax expert, got a ruling from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue about the deductibility of undepreciated machinery after it was scrapped. After receiving the Government ruling Lasser said: "Summarizing this ruling, it can be stated that the undepreciated cost of any asset used in the trade or business, which is donated to salvage committees, is fully deductible for income tax purposes in the year in which such donation takes place. This deduction is in the nature of an abandonment loss resulting from the discarding of the asset."

Mills Extend Spindale School Term

SPINDALE, N. C.—Due to the generosity of Spindale's textile corporations, the elementary school here will have a nine months' term this year, according to an announcement by Paul Huss, superintendent. The state legislature recently took action that all schools throughout the state should have a nine months term beginning with the 1943-44 session.

Spindale's mill executives decided to go the legislature one better and recently raised a sum of \$23,000, thus providing the local school with funds to continue in session an additional month this term.

Philadelphia Textile Finishers, Inc. Praised At "E" Ceremony

Dr. Gustav E. Landt, president of Philadelphia Textile Finishers, Inc., accepted the Army-Navy "E" flag which was presented to his company March 9 by Lieut.-Col. Frank M. Steadman of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

The award was in recognition of the services rendered to the armed forces of the United States in the development of the Philadelphia firm's program for flameproofing, waterproofing and mildewproofing of cotton duck. These treatments are necessary to meet the requirements of Federal Specifications CCC-D-746, which is in use by all branches of the armed services for practically all outdoor wartime usage of canvas products where durable protection is required.

Sallo M. Kahn, vice-president of Wm. L. Barrell Co. of New York, master of ceremonies, said that every man and woman associated with the company may well take justifiable pride in his or her part in this recognition. Every supplier of raw materials whose co-operation contributed to the accomplishments of the Philadelphia Textile Finishers, Inc., could likewise feel a pride in this honor just bestowed by the Army and Navy, said Mr. Kahn.

When war loomed, it was Dr. Landt who assured the Government that sufficient treating facilities for this finish could be created to handle the tremendous volume that would be required and he made that assurance good by creating such facilities.

It was he who assured the Government that raw materials sufficient for the program could be found or created, and he made that assurance good by developing substitutes for one ingredient after another that became impossible to obtain through enemy action.

That Dr. Landt was correct in his estimate is regarded as having been a valuable contribution to the war effort. Equally valuable, of course, is the fact that, through his own plant, and through the use of his formula by others, Dr. Landt had made possible greatly expanded production in the flameproofing of cotton duck.

Because of his foresight, Dr. Landt had been ready, with additional equipment of Philadelphia Textile Finishers, to do a big flameproofing job the moment we entered the war. New ways of processing had also been developed, to add to the speed of operation.

The physical expansion alone of this plant has been declared one of the outstanding achievements of the war period. From small beginnings less than ten years ago the Philadelphia Textile Finishers has grown to be one of the principal suppliers of finished cotton duck, handling many millions of yards annually for all branches of the service.

Wool Production Figures Given

WASHINGTON.—The Agriculture Department reported March 4 that wool production in 1942 totaled 459,073,000 pounds, or the largest on record. Production in 1941 was 456,368,000 pounds.

The crop was valued at \$157,235,000 compared with \$138,656,000 in 1941.

Last year's crop included 392,373,000 pounds of shorn wool and 66,700,000 pounds of pulled wool.



HE IS the *one* man in this company who is a chronic critic of PENN-TAN Check Strap Leather. While most of us and most of our customers are pretty well satisfied with PENN-TAN and believe that it is the equal of *any* check strap leather . . . this man is always finding fault and suggesting changes. And yet we like it.

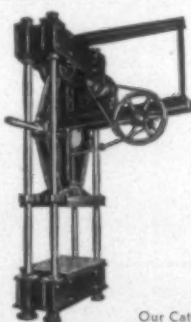
In fact . . . that's exactly what we pay him to do, because he is our research chemist. Continuously, this man and his assistants are experimenting with new tanning agencies and new methods of impregnating leather to increase the toughness and wearing qualities of PENN-TAN. As fast as these improvements are perfected and proven, they are applied to our production.

As a result, PENN-TAN Check Strap Leather is constantly being improved . . . giving users better and longer service. Test PENN-TAN on your next order for check straps. If your regular supplier cannot furnish PENN-TAN, we will be glad to tell you where you can obtain it.



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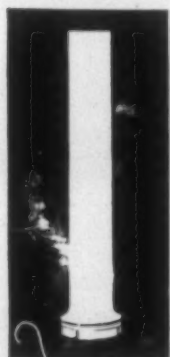
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Niagara Falls Plant of Mathieson Alkali Receives Award

The Niagara Falls (N. Y.) plant of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., has been presented with the Army-Navy "E" award for high achievement in the production of chlorine, synthetic ammonia, caustic soda, high test calcium hypochlorite, sodium chlorite, sodium methyllate, and other chemicals that are vitally needed for the nation's war effort.

The "E" flag, which symbolizes the award, was presented Feb. 26 by Colonel Harry A. Kuhn of the office of the chief of Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., and was accepted by G. W. Dolan, executive vice-president of the Mathieson organization. Colonel Kuhn was introduced by Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Mosher, officer-in-charge of the Buffalo Sub-Office, Rochester Ordnance District, representing Colonel F. J. Atwood of the district. Master of ceremonies was M. F. Keogh, general counsel for the Mathieson organization.

"E" pins were presented by Lieut.-Comdr. George W. Eighmy, U. S. N. R., of Buffalo, to a committee representing the plant employees, whose members were Frank A. Sweet, chairman, George Allinson and Jacob Gessner, and to F. B. Butler, manager of Mathieson's Niagara operations.

In his presentation address Colonel Kuhn pointed out that the chemicals used in making war materials and for preserving the health of our armed forces are just as important for winning battles as the high-explosive shells that blast the enemy out of their rat holes.

"This plant started operations on Thanksgiving Day, 1897; we in the military service have had occasion to be thankful for this plant in two wars," said Colonel Kuhn. "In 1917, the Chemical Warfare Service called on this plant to furnish material and to furnish men to help operate our Edgewood Arsenal. Today, every branch of the Army and the Navy call on this plant for chlorine, caustic soda, for high-test hypochlorite, ammonia and other products. These products are just as vital to the war as are the tanks, the airplanes, the explosives, the gasoline and the synthetic rubber in which they are used. The chlorine which made possible the pure water furnished our troops on Guadalcanal played just as vital a part in winning that battle as the high explosive shell that blasted the Japs from their rat holes. Do not for a moment forget that the products you are producing here day by day are playing an important role on every battlefield in the world."

Vice-President Dolan, in accepting the flag, urged his fellow workers to make a solemn pledge to merit a merit star for high production for every six-month period, from now until the end of the war.

Nylon Aircraft Tire Developed

DETROIT.—United States Rubber Co. has announced a new type of nylon aircraft tire, which it described as 100 per cent stronger than any previously known.

Attributing the increased strength to the use of nylon reinforcement, the announcement said that the amount of that material used in one medium sized tire would make 186 pairs of ladies' hose.

The new tires, the company said, now are in use on the fighting fronts.

American Association Plans Meeting April 30 in Atlanta

This year's annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, streamlined and held to one day, will be held April 30 at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

The usual two or three-day session is being confined to one day because of travel and other war limitations. As a result, the program will feature business and get along with a minimum of social activity.

The morning session will be preceded by a board of governors' meeting from 10 to 12 A. M. At noon the luncheon meeting will be held, at which the reports of President Herman Cone and Secretary-Treasurer William M. McLaurine will be presented.

A short recess will be followed by the regular afternoon business meeting, when reports of committees will be heard, resolutions passed and new officers elected.

Arrangements for the meeting have been made so that it will not be absolutely necessary for those planning to attend to spend the night in Atlanta. Those attending the meeting from the Eastern time district are reminded that Atlanta is on Central Time.

Birdseye Lighting Handbook Is Issued

A new Government manual and price schedule on Birdseye lamp and lighting has just been issued by the Birdseye Electric Corp., for distribution to Government procurement agencies, purchasing personnel, and Government lighting engineers. Designed to present the essential facts of productive wartime lighting, the handbook analyzes the five main types of lighting requirements and the efficiency and economy with which the five Birdseye types of reflector lamps meet modern problems of more productive lighting without separate fixtures or added line load.

In addition to complete information on those Birdseye lamps standardized for Government use on the 1943 contract, the schedule describes two lamp products to fill specific wartime problems—the Superlite light conditioning bulb for use without fixtures, globes, shades, etc., where such equipment cannot be secured, and the Birdseye infrared heat lamps for speeding up wartime production in industrial baking, drying and dehydrating.

Government procurement agencies, purchasing personnel and Government lighting engineers can secure their copies by writing Birdseye Electric Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bartson Executives Hold Conference

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Executives of the Albert J. Bartson Corp., with headquarters at Midland Park, N. J., recently conferred at the local plant preparatory to starting production on a second large Army contract for military textiles.

Company officials announced that production on the first contract, totaling several million square yards, had been completed.

Albert J. Bartson, president of the company, headed the group of visitors, which included W. H. Harbin, John L. Hovendon and Donald T. Duncan. The Charlotte mill is managed by W. T. Stegall.

Metallizing Restores "WORN PARTS" to Original Efficiency

Mr. Marshall Dilling, Supt.,
A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., recently
made the following statement
in discussing
Ideal's "metallizing"
process.

"..... one of the best methods which I have found recently in salvaging certain parts, such as shafting, studs and things that are metalized, is to spray molten metal on them. It is a new process that has come out in the last few years. You spray molten metal on to shafting or studs that are worn, or on anything that is worn, and then grind it down—you can't turn it—but you can grind it down and make a shafting or stud that is superior to what it was originally. Now, we don't have any equipment for doing that ourselves but there is a shop not far from us that does have and we send them studs and shafting that's worn, and it is really remarkable how they can build that and grind it down and make a good shafting and, as a result, we are saving quite a lot."

It is no longer a question of whether to salvage worn parts . . . but rather how to do it. Many mills are finding they can restore a large percentage of worn parts to their original efficiency by the Ideal method of metallizing. Before you scrap valuable parts, find out if they can be metallized. Aside from important savings in dollars and cents, you often eliminate the loss of valuable time necessitated by waiting on hard-to-replace parts. Write today for complete information.



These metallic draw frame rolls, worn at the bearing surfaces, show the four steps in the metallizing process. Left to right: prepared for spraying, sprayed, machined, and ground to final dimensions.

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WORK WILL WIN

—A Poem—

As we gaze upon the American flag
As it waves its red, white and blue,
We can hear it saying, "I'm going to win
But I need help from you."

Let's face the facts for this is war
And if we intend to win
We've got to fight it every minute
And fight it to the end.

Now everyone in this plant
Has a job to do,
And at all times remember
That victory depends on you.

Have you ever stopped to think
That if you're out of work one day,
It's not just your job standing
It's often others down the way.

Most everything we do
Goes from hand to hand,
And if we fail to do our work
Someone else's work might stand.

In these trying times of war
Everybody must do their part
Not just enough to get by with
But from the bottom of their heart.

We need material to win this war
Not tomorrow—but today.
And the one who fails to do his part
Is helping Hitler on his way.

So let's do our work and do it well
And forget the rumors that we've heard.
For patriotism without service
Is indeed an empty word.

Now if you want to rest a day
And lie and relax in ease,
Think of the people in Hitler's power
And how long they've been on their knees.

—By MARGARET SIMPSON
Spinning room, Toxaway Plant
Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

New Booklet By Gill Leather Co.

Notes From the Experiences of Practical Mill Men is the title of a 12-page booklet just put out by the Gill Leather Co., Salem, Mass., manufacturers of roller covers for the rolls of spinning frames.

Anyone interested in the subject, who cares to have a copy, may write direct to the Gill Leather Co. and a copy will be sent without obligation.

British Textile Association Outlines Postwar Program

LONDON.—A seven-point program for placing "economic trading on solid foundations" has been advanced by the Wholesale Textile Association in a report on post-war reconstruction of Britain's important textile industry.

"The idea of Britain as the world's workshop and London as the world's principal financial center must be modified," said the document which included recommendations on finance, agriculture and commercial organization.

The association, controlling nearly 100,000,000 pounds capital, proposed that the United Kingdom in collaboration with other countries, especially the United States, make every possible effort to establish a system of mutual foreign trading aimed at eliminating the causes of restrictive tendencies which, it said, had previously led to frustration, friction and strife.

It predicted that the initial difficulty after the war would be the degree of concentration to which the textile trade had been subjected and suggested that any further restrictive measures necessary for the prosecution of the war should take into consideration potential post-war demands upon trade as well as men and materials.

Dealing with channels of distribution, the report said that any form of rationalization would be detrimental to the interests of the community. It suggested that any measures which may be calculated either directly or indirectly to operate to the unfair advantage of the larger and stronger concerns should be rejected and that "no restriction should be imposed on the establishment of a sufficient number of shops of varying size and type, so as to cater adequately to all tastes."

The report advocated self-government in industry through representative trade committees and declared that the principal aim of the state policy "should be to increase popular control of the product of industry rather than to increase public controls of the means of production."

Under a heading "The Voice of Wisdom," the *Daily Sketch* commented that while theorists demanded more state control after the war, those with practical experience demanded the opposite.

"In short," it continued, "the association reaffirms its adherence to the business principles by which British commerce was guided in the days of its rise and of its long prosperity."

"Those principles are the exact antithesis of the ones which operate in totalitarian countries. There are, to express it another way, the commercial equivalent of our political doctrine, the emphasis of which is one of liberty of action as opposed to unimaginative, bureaucratic control imposed from above."

Britain Develops Cotton Tires

Cotton and leather tires for bicycles—and possibly for automobiles—are the latest in substitutes in Great Britain.

The new tires, made by Ministry of Supply scientists, have been tested successfully, the British Press Association has reported.

The cotton tires were found to be better than leather, as they skidded less and lasted longer, but neither was rated as an equal of rubber, the report explained.



Have you tried this new water-repellent textile finish?

(made by the makers of Johnson's Wax)

The list of DRAX uses . . . and users . . . grows. DRAX is now providing water repellency (and other values) to army and navy uniform cloth, material for work clothes, shelter tents, blankets, sleeping bags, etc. . . . and for civilian fabrics of many kinds.

And what are the facts about DRAX? Here are a few important characteristics . . . characteristics made possible by a special method of regulating the colloidal particle size manufacture:

DRAX remains completely stable in solution during storage;

DRAX can be applied at temperatures varying from room to boiling;

DRAX can be diluted with ordinary tap water;

DRAX may be applied in a single bath, in any available type of padder.

Results? DRAX gives your fabrics a high degree of water repellency and resistance to spots and stains. Treated fabrics stay clean, fresh, and new-looking longer. And there's no harmful effect on "feel," color, odor, porosity, etc. DRAX is also available in special formulations containing mildew-resisting agents.

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Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. Makes Financial Report

Net earnings of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co., New York City, for 1942 were \$2,099,004 or \$4.57 per share before a deduction for general contingency reserve of \$500,000 and \$1,599,004 or \$3.48 per share after this reserve. E. C. Bowers, president, stated in the annual report mailed to stockholders March 4.

Comparative net earnings in 1941 were \$1,578,462 or \$3.44 per share. These net earnings for 1942 are after deducting depreciation of \$557,841, social security, unemployment insurance and payroll taxes of \$367,981, taxes other than those on income of \$279,938 and a provision for state and Federal taxes on income of \$1,127,649.

Earnings before Federal and New York state income taxes and before reserve for contingencies were \$3,226,653 for 1942, as compared with \$1,947,462 for 1941, and were the largest in the company's history.

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. is engaged almost wholly in war work and although it faces a great scarcity of men and women in its plants, Mr. Bowers said that its record of war work was one of which the management is proud.

"During the past two years," he pointed out, "our engineers have been engaged in developing a new automatic variable pitch propeller which has great promise in the field of aeronautics. A wholly-owned subsidiary, Wickwire Spencer Aviation Corp., has been organized for the production of this propeller, and has recently started manufacturing for the Government.

"Fortunately, war demands have not required any important changes in production methods or plant facilities so that after the war our plants can be changed to peace-time products at a minimum of expense and outlay. We believe the company is better equipped to meet future conditions than it ever has been in its history."

Increased Rayon Output Is Asked

Frank L. Walton, director of the textile, clothing and leather division, WPB, has requested every rayon producer in the country to increase output of rayon fiber and yarn to the maximum levels attainable with present manpower and production facilities.

The appeal was issued in line with the general policy of the textile division to encourage stepped-up production of all textile fibers, yarns and products wherever possible as the best assurance of a completely adequate supply of textile materials for military and essential civilian needs.

"Rayon plays a very important part in the war program," Walton declared. "It is absolutely essential for many military purposes. There are some military uses for rayon today which cannot very well be taken care of by other fibers.

"In addition, all rayon not needed by the military is being directed into the most essential civilian production to supply requirements for civilian clothing and other textile products."

It was pointed out that the War Production Board and the textile division are prepared to co-operate wherever possible with industry in assuring maximum production of rayon. "Likewise," Mr. Walton said, "I am sure we will have the complete co-operation of this important industry in fulfilling the requirements for rayon fiber and yarn."

Armstrong President Sees Good Future for Company

LANCASTER, PA.—Domestic net earnings of the Armstrong Cork Co. for 1942 totaled \$2,964,384 after normal income and excess profits taxes of \$1,902,403, H. W. Prentis, Jr., Armstrong president, has reported. This compares with domestic earnings of \$4,241,258 after taxes totaling \$3,526,375 in 1941. Earnings per share of common stock were \$1.95 last year as against \$2.86 in 1941. Dividends disbursed to stockholders in 1942 aggregated \$2,116,643 while wages and salaries paid to employees in the United States amounted to \$26,767,820—an increase of 33 per cent over 1941.

Both sales and employment reached new peaks during 1942. An expanding volume of munitions business raised domestic sales from \$78,619,683 in 1941 to \$82,704,879 last year—a gain of five per cent. Increased production resulted in the employment of over 14,000 persons in the company's operations in the United States at the close of the year—3,000 more than on Dec. 31, 1941.

In his annual report to stockholders, Mr. Prentis stated that the company's actual billings of war products not previously manufactured totaled \$10,285,000 in 1942 as compared with \$580,000 in the previous year, and that in 1943 they will probably exceed \$30,000,000. He added that more than 50 per cent of the company's total sales volume in 1942 was for military purposes and essential wartime needs.

In reviewing the company's activities for the year, Mr. Prentis said: "Like all other manufacturers throughout the nation, the Armstrong Cork Co. has sought in every way possible to make its full contribution to the war program. In the period since Pearl Harbor, American industry as a whole has established a notable record in turning out vast quantities of military equipment. That industry's attention was directed primarily at swift production rather than at profits is evidenced by preliminary estimates indicating that in general manufacturers' earnings for 1942 were substantially lower than in 1941. In that respect, the company was no exception. It is proud, however, to have had even a small part in the miracle of war production that private industry in America has accomplished to date. To continue to improve its performance until the war is won will be its constant aim."

In commenting on the future outlook, Mr. Prentis said: "The demand for most of the company's products, which was evidenced in 1942, should continue under the sustained stimulation to the national economy provided by the large sums of money now being spent by the Government. The prospect, however, seems to be that the cost of doing business will keep on rising. Hence, as long as selling prices of manufactured products are controlled by public authority, it will be more difficult than ever to preserve a reasonable profit margin. Every effort is being made to meet this situation adequately—through greater efficiency in manufacturing, the skillful use of either the raw materials that are available or their substitutes, the exercise of intelligent leadership in relations with both old and new employees in these difficult times, and prudent financial management to insure a sound position for the company during the war and in the days of reconstruction."



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Oscar F. Banse, Manager

The VANDERBILT HOTEL

New Atwood Officers Are Announced

Announcement has been made by Franklin R. Hoadley, president of Atwood Machine Co., Stonington, Conn., of the election of W. McL. Fraser and H. M. Bailey, Jr., as vice-presidents of the firm, and L. D. Fairbrother, Jr., as assistant secretary.



Bailey

Fairbrother

Fraser

All three have been made members of the board of directors.

Mr. Fraser continues in charge of Atwood's engineering and production, and Mr. Bailey in charge of sales.

South Carolina Mills Are Praised

Congressman Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina, in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, has commended both employees and employers of South Carolina textile mills for their service in the war program.

He declared the mills have met the rigid requirements of the Army and Navy and are completing the tasks assigned to them. He added the problem of absenteeism does not prevail and that there is no serious controversy between capital and labor.

"It is generally acknowledged that textiles are as essential in war as metals and powder," he said. "It is very gratifying to me, representing a district containing so large a number of spindles and looms, to know that my people have thus attained their objective."

Marlboro Workers Hear Army Officer

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—The 400 employees of Marlboro Cotton Mills were urged to fight the "battle of production" with the same intensity as front line soldiers are waging their battles.

Stressing their important part in the winning of this war, Captain Robert L. Coleman of Internal Security District No. 3 told the workers that "you, too, are fighting a battle success or failure of the battles at the front." Captain Coleman, who has a son held prisoner by the Japanese in the Philippines, emphasized the necessity of close co-operation between civilians and the armed forces.

The ever present danger of sabotage was stressed by the officer, who captioned the textile mill employees against the danger of sabotage, openly and in its more subtle form of promoting distrust and dissatisfaction among war workers. This war, he said, is not being fought on the battle fields alone, but in the factories, shops and on the farms—in the hearts and minds of men and women.

Captain Coleman was introduced by D. D. Carroll, president of Marlboro Cotton Mills. Workers are pledged 100 per cent strong to the buying of war bonds.

Seven Textile Grads At Georgia Tech

The Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., held commencement exercises recently at the campus auditorium. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' medal for the highest scholastic record made by a senior in textile engineering was awarded to Marvin Walter Arkin, Savannah, Ga., at the Honor Day exercises in the morning. The commencement address in the afternoon was by Ellis Arnall, governor of Georgia. The following received the degree of B.S. in Textile Engineering: Marvin Walter Arkin, Savannah, Ga.; Giles Patterson Cleveland, Spartanburg, S. C.; Dan Miller Edwards, Lake City, Fla.; Paul Martin Platzman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry Gerald Popkin, Augusta, Ga.; John Earle Scott, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Evan Augustus Taylor, Jr., Macon, Ga.



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Wage Rate Hearing March 30

To determine whether the recommended highest minimum hourly wage to be paid employees of the miscellaneous textile, leather, fur, straw and related products industries, shall be established, a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, March 30, in the offices of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor, at 165 West 46th Street, New York City.

An industry committee of 36 persons, appointed by Administrator Metcalfe Walling, met at the Hotel Astor March 2 and, after hearing testimony and evidence relating to conditions in the combined industries, recommended that a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour be established. There are some 89,000 employees in the industries.

The public hearing March 30 is to be held so that interested parties may appear either in favor of, or opposition to, the proposed increase. Major Robert N. Campbell will preside.

Combed Cottons Committee Named

WASHINGTON. — The director of Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board has announced the formation of the following industry advisory committee for the combed cotton fabrics industry:

Government presiding officer, Horace G. Woodbury; committee members—Arthur B. Barnes, Ponemah Mills, Taftville, Conn.; W. E. Barrett, Maverick Mills, East Boston, Mass.; Walter Bradley, Fisher Mfg. Co., Fisherville, Mass.; Lawton S. Brayton, Sagamore Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.; C. F. Broughton, Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; H. H. Burton, Lonsdale Co., Ashton, R. I.; Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C.; Randall N. Durfee, Jr., Pepperell Mfg. Co., New York; Robert E. Henry, Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Whitmire, S. C.; John H. McMahon, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, North Adams, Mass.; George M. Wright, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

Maintenance Is Theme of Publication

Victory Production and Maintenance News, previously issued as *Victory News* by Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee, Wis., will hereafter endeavor to help industry find out how to keep its production machines running through the rest of the war, the company announces with the release of the new issue.

Inviting an exchange of maintenance ideas from equipment operators, the publication carries these in addition to tips from Allis-Chalmers engineers on the proper maintenance of the hundreds of products manufactured by this company. Emphasis on the value to the war effort of intensifying maintenance is supplemented by production stories in news and pictures, pointing out new ways to increase war production. A handy index lists maintenance articles appearing currently in the leading trade papers.

Maintenance men and executives interested in stepping up maintenance to meet wartime needs in their plants can get this publication regularly by writing the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Nixon Heads Atlanta Woolen Mills

William M. Nixon has been elected president and treasurer of the Atlanta Woolen Mills to succeed his father, the late Vaughn Nixon.

Mr. Nixon's grandfather, William M. Nixon, organized the Atlanta Woolen Mills in 1896 and was president until his death in 1922, when his son, Vaughn Nixon, was elected president to succeed him.

The new president has been associated with his father in the management of the business since his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania in 1930.

Philip L. McGinty, who has been with the company for many years, was elected secretary and assistant treasurer.

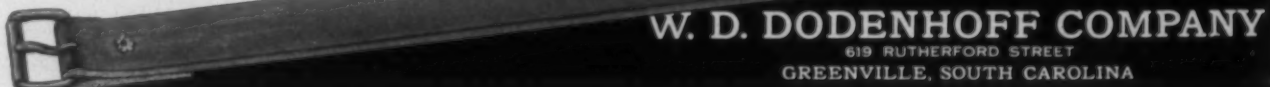
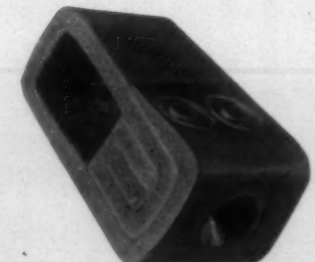
The Atlanta Woolen Mills is now operating 24 hours a day on the production of war materials for the Government.

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Piedmont Section of A. A. T. C. C. Hears Depot Officials

The meeting of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, held March 6 at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., drew a large gathering of approximately 250 members and guests. Practically all sections of the A. A. T. C. C. were represented.

M. Norris Rabold, chairman of the section, introduced the two speakers of the evening, Lieut.-Col. Thomas D. Lewis, officer in charge of the duck, webbing and thread section of the procurement division, Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot, and Elmer C. Bertolet, senior technician of the engineering division at this depot.

Colonel Lewis impressed the gathering by the forcefulness of his short and very apt extemporaneous talk. On being introduced, Colonel Lewis announced that he had a 13-page speech full of approved statistics and very interesting data but that he was going to put it aside. He then spoke on "The Bigness of the Job" at the Jeffersonville Depot in its handling of contracts for 1,366,000,000 yards of cotton duck, twill and webbing for the Army.

He referred to General Billy Mitchell and the necessity of studying new ideas and methods of camouflage and general protection for troops. On this point some very pertinent observations were made. He urged all dyers, chemists and technical mill officials connected with plants processing these goods to be open-minded, look for new ideas and put them in force as a means of saving soldiers' lives through the furnishing of better prepared as well as better quality goods than even the specifications state.

Colonel Lewis prefaced this plea by telling of the remarkably fine record of formulating 42 flame-proofing formulae for duck, twill and tenting goods that have been carried through plant processing practice and found satisfactory in all angles of production and specifications. The detailed studies and improvements in flame-proofing, mildew and rot-proofing of heavy Army goods was one of great importance.

Another interesting phase of possible development that was stressed was the possible inclusion of these formulations into the sizing agents whereby the gray warp yarn may be impregnated before weaving, thus aiding in the final preparation of the treated goods. This would naturally eliminate the use of older types of sizing with excess lubricants.

Mr. Bertolet gave a well-balanced and comprehensive talk covering all technical advancements and phases of chemical and dyeing formulations for flame, mildew as well as water-proofing. His subject was "The Finishing of Army Duck with Particular Emphasis on Mildew-Proofing."

The speaker was definite in remarks as to the necessity of dyeing vat colors on ducks, saying that the pad-pigment method on keired goods was the only satisfactory procedure. He emphasized this point by remarking that duck, vat dyed from the bale by the continuous reduction method possessed poor penetration, crocked heavily and the color could be washed off by hard scrubbing in many instances.

All phases of mineral, vat and pigment dyeing methods were discussed, with remarks as to further progress that could be made with smart thinking on the part of processing officials. Duck OD No. 746, camouflage (jungle

pack), and OD No. 4 were discussed as to their processing.

The complete and detailed speech will be found in one of the coming issues of the association's journal, *American Dyestuff Reporter*, but readers desiring fuller amplification of this discussion may very likely obtain this information by contacting Mr. Bertelot at the Jeffersonville Depot, especially as to official method and recommended procedure for the 14-day accelerated soil test as well as chemical processing that meets these requirements. The use of penta chlor phenyl for mildew and rot-proofing on Nos. 746 and 4 OD duck and tenting twill was one of the high points of Mr. Bertelot's discussion.

Among some of the prominent visiting members from sections other than the Piedmont were: M. T. Johnson, research department of Callaway Mills dye plant, La-Grange, Ga.; Curt Mueller, superintendent of dyeing, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; P. G. Wear, Southern manager, Penick & Ford, Atlanta, Ga.; E. G. Feimster, superintendent of Eagle & Phenix Mill finishing plant, Columbus, Ga.; P. J. Wood, former A. A. T. C. C. president, Paterson, N. J.; Homer Whelchel, Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; and E. A. Arnold, Arnold-Hoffman Co., Providence, R. I.

Molecule Selection, Blending Results In Better Synthetic Fibers

Better and stronger synthetic fibers will result from proper selection and blending of molecules, according to Professor E. R. Schwarz of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an article in the latest issue of *Textile Research*, official publication of Textile Research Institute, Inc., and the Textile Foundation. The chemist has progressed rapidly in selecting suitable long, slender molecules; and the physicist is recognizing that these molecules must be properly grouped and bound together with electrical energy to prevent slippage of the molecules past one another. Studies made by means of polarized light, ultra-violet light, infrared radiation, X-ray diffraction, and electron microscope techniques are giving an ever-clearer picture of the real "inside story" of fiber structure and are pointing the way toward the synthesis of synthetic fibers to meet specific purposes.

To make secure America's world leadership in the practical application of scientific studies and to mobilize for maximum war effort the full powers of our technically trained manhood and all-technical facilities, processes and knowledge, is the stated purpose of a bill which has been introduced to the Senate providing for the creation of a Technological Mobilization Corporation. An article in the current issue of *Textile Research* discusses the powers which it is proposed to give to this corporation and outlines the testimony presented by leading industrialists at the first hearings on the bill.

Also included in this issue of *Textile Research* are reports of research on the extent to which wool combines with various weak acids to which it is exposed during processing and on the effect of twist on the tensile strength of cotton fiber bundles. Another feature is an article describing how American manufacturers can obtain the right to use processes covered in patents granted to foreign nationals and seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

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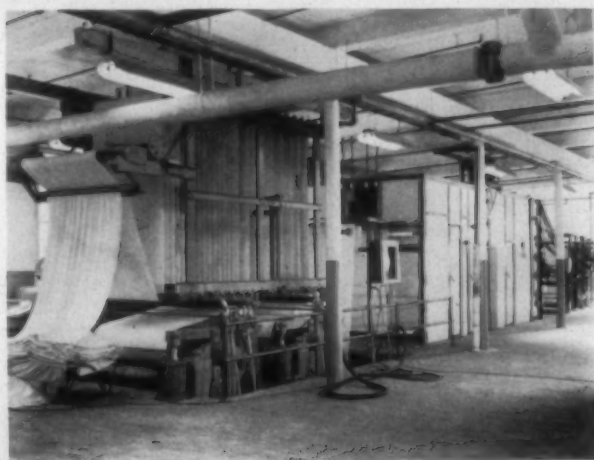
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New Indigo Piece Dyeing Range Is Termed Successful

Successful operation for several months of a new continuous automatic indigo piece dyeing range for woolen fabrics in a Massachusetts mill has been announced by Riggs & Lombard of Lowell, Mass. This machine makes revolutionary savings in time, labor, materials and costs as well as eliminating the many disadvantages incident to indigo dyeing of wool in the stock form.

It was designed in collaboration with the owner of the mill and with G. O. Linberg and G. T. Hug of the DuPont Co., who invented the chemical process used with it. It is now dyeing cloth for the Navy at the rate of about 600 yards per hour. The development of this process permits a



Riggs & Lombard piece dyeing range.

fabric of much better quality and strength from a given grade of stock. In addition, it opens up new sources of supply for indigo dyed fabrics as any mill now equipped to make white goods can make up fabrics to Naval specifications and have them dyed in the piece on this machine.

Although in the early operation of the range a pre-treatment through a padder and a subsequent drying was used to fix the mordant on the fabric, present practice successfully eliminates these two steps and the goods to be dyed after fulling and scouring are led directly into the first indigo bath, then through equeeze rolls to remove excess dyestuffs and then to skying frames for oxidation. After about five minutes in the sky frame the cloth again goes into the dye plant through a second pair of squeeze rolls and then is again skyed. On leaving the machine the cloth is given a thorough scouring to remove excess dyestuff.

Cotton and Others Problems

(Continued from Page 14)

and demand than they have in the Constitution of the United States—both survivals of the horse and buggy age. Time after time, in all ages and in all countries, Bourbon-like, they have persisted in their tactics. The Apostle Peter put the case most vividly when he said, "The dog is turned to his own vomit again."

It is a study in pathology, not economics.

OBITUARY

HARRY W. MOSELEY

Harry Westfield Moseley, 71, for 20 years manager of the Monaghan plant of Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C., died recently after a long period of failing health. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

MARION T. GRIMES

Marion T. Grimes, formerly superintendent of Chicopee Mfg. Co., Gainesville, Ga., as well as other mills, died recently. He had been a salesman of textile mill supplies during the past few years.

MRS. T. B. GIBSON

Mrs. Sallie Tatum Gibson, 75, widow of the late T. B. Gibson, for many years president of Marlboro Cotton Mills, Bennettsville, S. C., died recently after a short illness.

CHARLES T. MAIN

Charles T. Main, 87, engineer of Winchester, Mass., and well-known to the textile industry, died March 6 at his home.

SAMUEL G. WILLIAMS

Samuel G. Williams, 65, connected for 32 years with Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., died March 8.

J. J. NELSON

J. J. Nelson, superintendent of Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga., died suddenly March 7.

Textile Firms Among Largest War Contractors

Thirteen textile firms are included in a War Production Board list of 252 large corporations "which have the preponderance of war contracts todate," together with the dollar volume of contracts they hold.

Following is a list of the 13 textile firms; figures in parentheses indicate value of contracts in millions of dollars: American Woolen Co., New York City (286.4); Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J. (40.9); Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C. (34.1); Firestone Cotton Mills, Inc., New Bedford, Mass., and Gastonia, N. C. (1.0); Kendall Co., Boston, Mass., Paw Creek, N. C., and Camden, Edgefield, Newberry and Pelzer, S. C. (11.0); Pacific Mills, Boston, Mass., Lyman and Columbia, S. C. (44.9); Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga. (35.0); Uxbridge (Mass.) Worsted Co., Inc. (27.5); Aflington Mills, Lawrence, Mass. (18.0); Nashawena Mills, New Bedford, Mass. (5.1); E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. (867.0); Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J. (14.4); and United States Rubber Co. (549.0), with textile mills at Hogansville, Ga., New Bedford, Mass., Winnsboro, S. C., and Shelbyville, Tenn.



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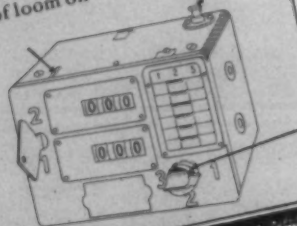
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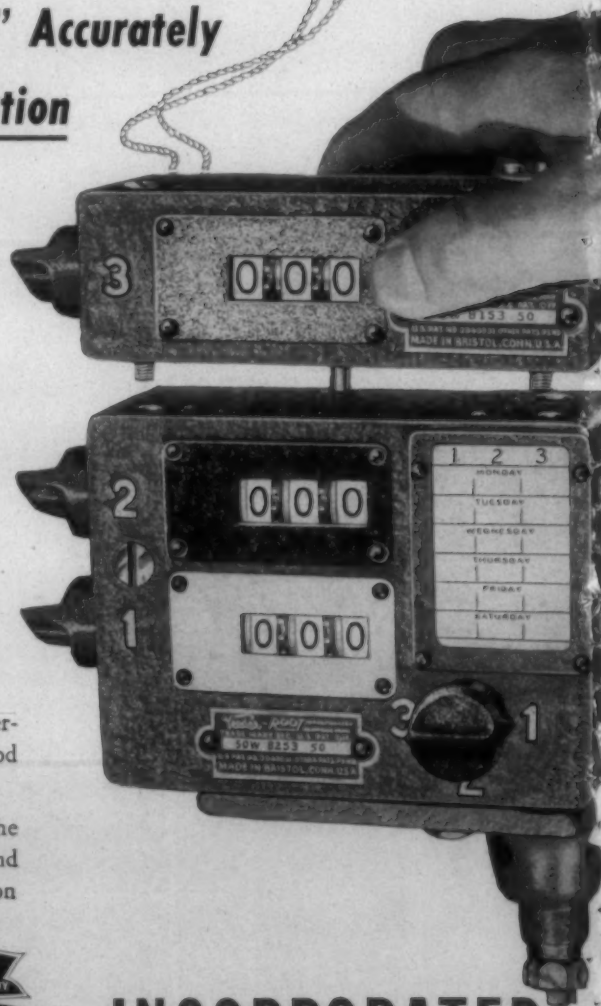
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